



A NEW NOVEL

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CHAPTER I THE RIDE

The road ran, smooth and flawless, precisely fourteen feet wide, the edges trimmed as if by shears, a ribbon of grey concrete rolled out over the valley by a giant hand. The ground went in long waves, a slow ascent and then a sudden dip; you climbed, and went swiftly over—but you had no fear, for you knew the magic ribbon would be there, clear of obstructions, unmarred by bump or scar, waiting the passage of inflated rubber wheels revolving seven times a second. The cold wind of morning whistled by, a storm of motion, a humming and roaring with ever-shifting overtones; but you sat snug behind a tilted wind-shield, which slid the gale up over your head. Sometimes you liked to put your hand up, and feel the cold impact; sometimes you would peer around the side of the shield, and let the torrent hit your forehead, and toss your hair about. But for the most part you sat silent and dignified—because that was Dad's way, and Dad's way constituted the ethics of motoring.

Dad wore an overcoat, tan in color, soft and woolly in texture, opulent in cut, double-breasted, with big collar and big lapels and big flaps over the pockets—every place where a tailor could express munificence. The boy's coat had been made by the same tailor, of the same soft, woolly material, with the same big collar and big lapels and big flaps. Dad wore driving gauntlets; and the same shop had had the same kind for boys. Dad wore horn-rimmed spectacles; the boy had never been taken to an oculist, but he had found in a drug-store a pair of amber-colored glasses, having horn rims the same as Dad's. There was no hat on Dad's head, because he believed that wind and sunshine kept your hair from falling out; so the boy also rode with tumbled locks. The only difference between them, apart from size, was that Dad had a big brown cigar, unlighted, in the corner of his mouth; a survival of the rough old days, when he had driven mule-teams and chewed tobacco.

Fifty miles, said the speedometer; that was Dad's rule for open country, and he never varied it, except in wet weather. Grades made no difference; the fraction of an ounce more pressure with his right foot, and the car raced on—up, up, up—until it topped the ridge, and was sailing down into the next little valley, exactly in the center of the magic grey ribbon of concrete. The car would start to gather speed on the down grade, and Dad would lift the pressure of his foot a trifle, and let the resistance of the engine check the speed. Fifty miles was enough, said Dad; he was a man of order.

Far ahead, over the tops of several waves of ground, another car was coming. A small black speck, it went down out of sight, and came up bigger; the next time it was bigger yet; the next time—it was on the slope above you, rushing at you, faster and faster, a mighty projectile hurled out of a six-foot cannon. Now came a moment to test the nerve of a motorist. The magic ribbon of concrete had no stretching powers. The ground at the sides had been prepared for emergencies, but you could not always be sure how well it had been prepared, and if you went off at fifty miles an hour you would get disagreeable waverings of the wheels; you might find the neatly trimmed concrete raised several inches above the earth at the side of it, forcing you to run along on the earth until you could find a place to swing in again; there might be soft sand, which would swerve you this way and that, or wet clay which would skid you, and put a sudden end to your journey.

So the laws of good driving forbade you to go off the magic ribbon except in extreme emergencies. You were ethically entitled to several inches of margin at the right-hand edge; and the man approaching you was entitled to an equal number of inches; which left a remainder of inches between the two projectiles as they shot by. It sounds risky as one tells it, but the heavens are run on the basis of similar calculations, and while collisions do happen, they leave time enough in between for universes to be formed, and successful careers conducted by men of affairs.

"Whoosh!" went the other projectile, hurtling past; a loud, swift "Whoosh!" with no tapering off at the end. You had a glimpse of another man with horn-rimmed spectacles like yourself, with a similar grip of two hands upon a steering wheel, and a similar cataleptic fixation of the eyes. You never looked back; for at fifty miles an hour, your business is with the things that lie before you, and the past is past—or shall we say that the passed are passed? Presently would come another car, and again it would be necessary for you to leave the comfortable centre of the concrete ribbon, and content yourself with a precisely estimated "one-half minus a certain number of inches." Each time, you were staking your life upon your ability to place your car upon the exact line—and upon the ability and willingness of the unknown other party to do the same. You watched his projectile in the instant of hurrying at you, and if you saw that he was not making the necessary concession, you knew that you were encountering that most dangerous of all two-legged mammalian creatures, the road-hog. Or maybe it was a drunken man, or just a woman—there was no time to find out; you had the thousandth part of a second in which to shift your steering-wheel the tenth part of an inch, and run your right wheels off onto the dirt.

That might happen only once or twice in the course of a day's driving. When it did, Dad had one invariable formula; he would shift the cigar a bit in his mouth and mutter: "Damn fool!" It was the only cuss-word the one-time mule-driver permitted himself in the presence of the boy; and it had no profane significance—it was simply the scientific term for road-hogs, and drunken men, and women driving cars; as well as for loads of hay, and furniture-vans, and big motor-trucks which blocked the road on curves; and for cars with trailers, driving too rapidly, and swinging from side to side; and for Mexicans in tumble-down buggies, who failed to keep out on the dirt where they belonged, but came wabbling onto the concrete—and right while a car was coming in the other direction, so that you had to jam on your foot-brake, and grab the hand-brake, and bring the car to a halt with a squealing grinding, and worse yet a sliding of tires. If there is anything a motorist considers disgraceful it is to "skid his tires"; and Dad had the conviction that some day there would be a "red law" turned inside out—it would be forbidden to drive less than forty miles an hour on state highways, and people who wanted to drive spavined horses to tumble-down buggies would either go cross-lots or stay at home.

A barrier of mountains lay across the road. Far off, they had been blue, with a canopy of fog on top; they lay in tumbled masses, one summit behind another, and more summits peering (Continued on page 5.)

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CAL COOLIDGE AT ARLINGTON DEFENDS COURT

Boasts of Military Might of U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Coolidge's Decoration Day address at Arlington cemetery was characterized by an eulogy of the army, the navy and the air forces. He boasted of the fact that never before has the United States possessed such a gigantic peace time military machine as at the present time.

He was quick to lapse into the usual pacifist talk about this country coveting no territory, entertaining no imperialistic designs, nor harboring no enmity toward other peoples.

Praises League and Court.

In his memorial day address Coolidge went a step farther than he has hitherto gone and not only reaffirmed his stand in favor of the Wall Street conspiracy to bludgeon this country into the world court, which is the back door of the league of nations, but he even praised the league itself as a European instrument by stating that it "ought to be able to provide those countries (European) with certain political guarantees which our country does not require."

On debt cancellation he frankly admitted the concern of the administration for the right of American capital (Wall Street) to invest in European countries. As an excuse for the shameful cancellation of Mussolini's debt, while not relieving the workers and impoverished farmers of this country, rather increasing their burden, Coolidge said, "Our national treasury is not in the banking business."

He neglected to state that the national treasury under Mellon is used to add the private banking business of Mellon's associates in the game of high finance in this country.

The speech, for the most part, was the customary decoration day drive about the spirit of Lincoln, Washington and the other national heroes.

CHIEF BABBITT



John H. Moss, of Milwaukee, is the president of the Kiwanis International and will preside at the tenth convention of this petit-bourgeois, "boosters" organization of butter and egg men when it meets in Montreal June 7, 1926.

Railroad Unions Ask for Wage Increases

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—Three hundred general chairman of the engineers' brotherhood, will meet here on June 2 to decide upon procedure in presenting "requests" for wage increases, according to statements of the union officials. The firemen will meet at the same place on the same date for the same purpose.

All of the transportation brotherhoods now have wage demands formulated or pending. This is regarded by some observers as probable to bring about a later campaign of the railroads to get a raise in freight rates, in spite of the fact that the dividend returns to stockholders show that the lines can easily pay the wage raise to the workers without any subsequent increase in rates. This is expected to be one of the results of the Watson-Parker law.

San Francisco Cemetery Workers Win Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—The cemetery workers of San Francisco have at last agreed to accept the compromise offer of \$5c. a day raise to \$5.75. The men had asked for \$6.

Now Open to "White Civilization"



SACCO, VANZETTI PROTEST OF 1500 CHICAGO WORKERS

\$400 Raised in Temple Hall for Defense

Fifteen hundred Chicago workers jammed the Temple Hall here to protest against the proposed execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and to express their determined solidarity with them. Enthusiastically applauding the speakers, the workers demonstrated that they were a united whole in demanding the release of the framed-up workers who are being led to their death by the unjust decision of the supreme court of Massachusetts, which denied them a new trial.

"The most effective way in which we can help Sacco and Vanzetti," said Ralph Chaplin, "is to see that the workers of this country are reached with the story of the case." It was the appeal of Chaplin to the audience which resulted in a flow of bills and change amounting to \$395 for the printing in leaflet form of an appeal which Eugene V. Debs has written to American labor. This stirring plea will be distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies.

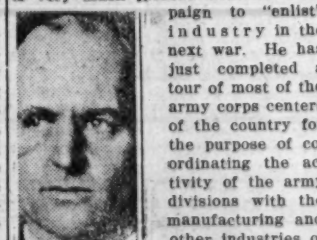
Speakers.

Robert Morris Lovett, of the Chicago University, William Z. Foster, of the Trade Union Educational League, and James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting was held, also spoke, under the chairmanship of George Maurer, local secretary of I. L. D.

Other meetings are being arranged (Continued on page 2)

MacNider Tries to "Enlist" Industries

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Hanford MacNider, assistant secretary of war, is very much pleased with his campaign to "enlist" industry in the next war. He has just completed a tour of most of the army corps centers of the country for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the army divisions with the manufacturing and other industries of the country. He was very careful in his speeches to business men's associations to stress the fact that he sought voluntary cooperation and had no intention of "conscripting" industry. If they can be assured that they will not be denied further opportunities for profiteering in the next war as they had in the last, big business men might consider "voluntary" cooperation—as for conscription, that applies to the workers.



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"YOU PREPARE A DAWES PLAN FOR FRANCE," CRY LEFT BLOC AT BRIAND

PARIS, May 31.—Premier Briand secured a vote in favor of his proposal to deny discussion on the financial situation of the country by a majority in the chamber of deputies of 320 to 208.

"A public discussion now would be dangerous and might result in a new depreciation of the franc," was Briand's argument.

This was met by cries from the left bloc:

"You are putting us in the hands of Anglo-American bankers! You are enslaving us to the financiers of Wall Street! You are preparing a Dawes plan for France!"

WORKING GIRLS LOSE LIVES IN FACTORY FIRE

Safety Precautions Ignored by Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROCKFORD, Ill., June 1.—Five dead women wage workers, one dying and ten injured, is the result of the negligence and disregard for the workers' lives by the owners of the Sutton Auto Top company whose factory was destroyed by fire Saturday, according to the deputy state fire marshal, George Kraine and Coroner Fred C. Olson.

The fire was caused by an explosion of celluloid and Kraine stated that only two weeks ago he made an inspection tour of the factory, and ordered a pile of rubbish removed which contained a large amount of celluloid scraps. Evidently the firm did not wish to spend anything to make the workers' lives safe and the explosion followed.

The five working women dead are Mrs. Mary Lillie, age 43; Miss Helen Mamaly, age 21; Mrs. Emil Stromdahl, age 30; Miss Mildred Kramer, age 20; and Miss Mary Walleck, age 28. One girl, Miss Lucille, is dying slowly from breaking her back and arms when she leaped from the second story window and struck a motor truck.

Coroner Olson openly condemns the factory as a fire trap and intimates that he will seek court action against the company. The inquest will be held Wednesday.

Barbers Want More Pay—Strike.

NEW YORK.—(FP)—May 27.—The 1,200 barbers of Local 752, lower East Side, New York, are striking for a wage increase from \$35 to \$38 weekly with Sunday and Monday off. About 300 shops are closed—all in the congested working class district.

MUSSOLINI TO KEEP ENVOYS FROM MEXICO

Tries to Bulldoze Mexican Government

ROME, May 31.—Because officials of the Mexican foreign office have called to the attention of the Italian diplomatic representatives in Mexico the fact that Italian fascists have attacked Mexican citizens in Milan and Genoa, the post of Italian minister to Mexico will be left vacant for a while. Premier Mussolini has given no satisfaction to the Mexicans who were attacked and insulted, nor have informal apologies been offered to the Mexican government. Instead, he is expected to treat the Mexican complaint, which was informal, as an affront to his dignity.

The Mexican foreign office is reported to have asked for an explanation of the incidents in Milan and Genoa, while the Italian fascists are understood to take the position that a radical government in Mexico need not be granted the usual courtesies and amends due between capitalist governments.

Many Provinces Revolt in Portugal

LONDON, May 31.—A military revolt has broken out in the northern and southern provinces of Portugal, according to a dispatch from Lisbon.

Vanzetti Appeals to Us!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Are the textile barons and the Back Bay aristocracy of Massachusetts, supported by the labor-hating bosses of all America and their government, to take the life of another working man?

This is the question put squarely to trade unions, working-class political parties, workers' fraternal societies and the whole great body of men and women who labor, by the appeal of Vanzetti to his fellow workers thru International Labor Defense.

Vanzetti stands in the shadow of the electric chair for a crime he did not commit and of which even his enemies do not believe him guilty.

But because he fought against the fascist reaction that rules the Italian masses with a rod of iron, he offended its capitalist supporters in America. With the details of the frame-up all intelligent workers are familiar.

This is not the time for arguing the pros and cons of the case. One of our class faces death for his loyalty to us, and in the person of Vanzetti the whole army of agitators and organizers, who inspire the working class to drive forward against oppression, is being slain.

From every organization of workers must come a demand for a new trial for Vanzetti or his unconditional release. We have been able to stay the hands of his executioners till now.

Let us make our protests heard again in so determined a manner that Vanzetti will not only live but come back to us, his class brothers.

FUR STRIKERS REJECT N. Y. BOSSES' TERMS

General Strike Committee Approves Refusal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 31.—The central strike committee of the Furriers' Union met last night and unanimously approved the action of its confidential committee in rejecting the terms for settlement which were offered by the American Fur Merchants' Association in behalf of the fur manufacturers. The conference committee which had conducted negotiations with the committee of five representing the American Fur Merchants' Association reported that the dealers had offered the following:

1. A forty-hour week.
2. Conditional elimination of overtime.
3. Four hours' work on Saturdays during the months of September, October, November and December. The pay for the four hours to be at the regular rate.
4. No increase in the existing minimum wage scale.
5. No abolition of contracting.
6. The union is to relinquish six out of the ten legal holidays with pay granted by the old agreement.

Individual Cases.
In addition to approving the rejection of these proposed terms, the general strike committee also approved the action of its confidential committee which agreed that during the busy months the conference committee shall consider all individual cases of manufacturers who claim inability to fill their orders and where it finds it necessary to allow the workers to work overtime with pay at the overtime rate.

Statement.
In a statement issued after last night's meeting the general strike committee said, "During the last few weeks a number of outsiders and emissaries of the manufacturers have conferred with the representatives of the union. The committee has found however, that on every occasion the manufacturers put all sorts of obstacles in the way of peace. The committee wishes to declare emphatically that the workers will not relinquish any of the conditions conceded by the manufacturers in former years. The workers are prepared to strike until the manufacturers concede the just demands of the union and the fur workers are assured of a minimum decent living conditions."

Members' Support.
At two strike mass meetings held this afternoon in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum, the fur workers enthusiastically endorsed the action of their committee and pledged continued support of their leaders until their demands are won.

Martial Law Rules Guatemala as Step Against Rebellion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Martial law was declared in Guatemala as a precautionary measure to head off possible revolutionary movements by the opponents of the government. The Guatemalan legation was advised today in a message from the minister of foreign affairs.

RIVERA'S IRON FIST FELT BY SPAIN WORKERS

But He Deals Easily
With "Socialists"

By QUANTORADO.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MADRID, Spain, May 29.—(By Mail)—The measures taken by the tyrannous government of Primo De Rivera against the working class of Spain are becoming more violent day by day. The Spanish dictator plainly wishes to silence the voice of the workers entirely. To do this he has bought the aid of the leaders of the Socialist Party of Spain.

While one after the other of the active members of the Communist Party of Spain have been imprisoned until 75 per cent of them are now incarcerated, to the socialists De Rivera has given government positions and official commissions.

Three-Year Attack.
Since September 13, 1923, when he assumed power by means of a military coup, Rivera has waged a continuous warfare upon the militant section of the working class. But the Communist Party has struggled against his repression with surprising energy. In the past year alone, four members of the central committee of the party have been imprisoned successively.

Two Years Without Trial.
Joaquin Marin and Oscar Peres Solis have been in prison in Madrid for two years—and are still awaiting trial! The trial is finally called and will occur shortly. It is expected that the sentences will be extremely rigorous. Marin has 50 charges lodged against him.

Only "Socialists" Safe.
The "intellectual democrats" have come in for their share of punishment at the hands of De Rivera, whom they opposed from the beginning. The dictator is proceeding against them vigorously. Gimenez Asua, professor in the University of Madrid, has been only recently confined in prison in Spanish Africa. It would seem that only the "socialists" are exempt from the persecutions of the dictatorship.

Muskogee Municipal Pumping Station Is Manned by Scabs

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—(FP)—When the entire pumping crew at the Muskogee municipal waterworks walked out on strike all places were at once filled by strikebreakers. There was no violence and no sabotage.

The 100% strike came as a protest against the discharge of two employees and is a result of the new anti-labor city administration's effort to "clean up the town."

It is said that none of the strikers belong to a labor union. There is no sentiment for organization noticeable among workers in Muskogee.

Portuguese Cabinet Resigns When Two Garrisons Revolt

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LISBON, Portugal, May 31.—The Portuguese cabinet resigned following revolts in the military garrisons at Braga and Oporto and the march of the rebel troops on the capital.

PILSUDSKI WARNS POLISH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF HIS SWITCH AT PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WARSAW, May 31.—As a preliminary to the meeting of the national assembly on Monday for the choice of a president of Poland, Marshal Pilsudski invited the aspirants for the chief executiveship to tea at the home of Premier Bartel. He had previously declared he wanted to look them over.

Party leaders accompanied their candidates to the gathering. Pilsudski appears to have been the only one willing to talk. "If you do not heed what I say," he declared, "you will feel my switch." Any nominee elected must meet with his approval, Pilsudski warned. This is taken as an open threat of dictatorship.

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Royalty Welcomed as Usual



The Swedish crown prince and his wife, Princess Louise, are shown entering New York City from the boat with a cavalcade of coppers on guard. In the prince's own country at the present time the employers are engaged in a vicious campaign of repression against the Swedish trade unions. A lockout was declared recently and the workers are making the fight of their lives. In the meantime the prince is enjoying himself in travel, while social-democratic rule takes care of his governmental problems at home.

HOPE TO SAVE FRANC BY BOOK KEEPING TRICK

Cabinet Refuses to Tax
Capitalists

PARIS, May 31.—The cabinet council of Premier Briand after continuous discussions on the financial situation, announces its opposition to increasing the taxation, as demanded by the left parties because of the escape from taxation of enormous sums of French capital while consumption taxes are loaded on the already high cost of living.

The cabinet also proposes that the dealings between France and the United States over the funding of the French debt to America, be kept secret and not discussed in the chamber of deputies.

The cabinet thinks that one check on the downward fall of the franc may be made by a bookkeeping trick of enforcing the entering amounts of liquid capital held abroad by Frenchmen in a special account in the Bank of France, thus making the credit side of the books look better, even if the money is held in foreign countries.

Massive Buddha Sold at Auction



This colossal Chinese Buddha, now an antique because China is moving away from the superstitious worship of idols, was recently sold at auction in New York to a Chinese art dealer, was found to contain many old and valuable manuscripts and old precious stones in its hollow chest. The Buddha, which is cast in bronze, sits on a pedestal, consisting of a brass drum covered with 3,000 small engraved Buddhas. The god and the pedestal combined are more than eight feet high, and weigh more than half a ton.

Nancy Sandosky Will Speak in Utica Tuesday

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—Nancy Sandosky, youthful Paesic strike leader, will speak on the Paesic strike at Hungarian Hall, 233½ Federal St., Tuesday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

PRINCE OF WALES, AN OWNER OF COAL MINES, DONATES FOR "RELIEF"

LONDON, May 31.—The Prince of Wales was today credited with having donated \$50 to a fund for the relief of the striking coal miners of Wales. The cynical feature of this contribution is that the Prince himself owns mines in Wales in which miners are striking. Workers here also remember that the Prince of Wales made a special trip to the Limehouse police station one night during the general strike to compliment the police on their clubbing of strikers.

SACCO, VANZETTI PROTEST OF 1500 CHICAGO WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)
through the country. A full list of them are given here:

List of Meetings.
Philadelphia, June 5, Labor Institute, 8th and Locust Sts., with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Arturo Giovannitti, and August Claessens.

Pittsburgh, June 3, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., with James P. Cannon, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Washington, D. C., June 4, the Playhouse, 1314 Street, N. W., with Robert Dunn and John S. Hornback.

Baltimore, June 3, Conservatory Hall, 1039 E. Baltimore St., with Robert Dunn and John S. Hornback.

Detroit, June 4, Majestic Theater, Woodward Ave., near Willis, with C. E. Ruthenberg, and other speakers.

Cleveland, June 4, Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave., with James P. Cannon and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Minneapolis, June 4, Unitarian Church, with Robert Morris Lovett, William F. Dunne, William Mahoney, and Stockwell as chairman.

St. Paul, June 5, Robert Morris Lovett and William F. Dunne.

Kansas City, June 13, James P. Cannon.

San Francisco, Robert Whitaker, and Tom Lewis.

Los Angeles, Robert Whitaker, and James Fisher.

Seattle, Moose hall, James Duncan, John C. Kennedy, John Brannin, George Vanderveer, C. B. Ellis, and Jean Stovel.

Portland, John C. Kennedy.

St. Louis, June 12, James P. Cannon.

Buffalo, June 1.

Gary, June 13, Stanley Clark.

Chicago, New York, Lawrence, and Newark, N. J., have already held their meetings with good success.

At its regular meeting last Wednesday, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly voted to wire Massachusetts authorities demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be given a new trial. St. Paul, will hold a mass meeting on June fifth at which Wm. F. Dunne will speak, as well as others.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

KU KLUX CHIEF HELD FOR BOMB THAT KILLED 3

Michigan Klan Leader
Accused of Murder

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUSKOGEE, Mich., May 31.—The local leader of the Ku Klux Klan and constable under the laws of Michigan, Asa K. Bartlett, is to be accused in a warrant of the murder of three persons killed by a bomb sent thru the mails of August Krubaech, which exploded when opened, killing Krubaech and his daughter Jeanette, aged 18, and her fiancé, William R. Franks, of Chicago.

The state prosecutor, R. Glen Dunn, states that Bartlett admitted familiarity with explosives and boasted that he was the only man in Blue Lake town who could make a bomb. In addition, the outer wrapping on the parcel sent thru the mails, being removed before the inner one which set off the explosion, remains intact and shows labels identified as purchased by Bartlett and handwriting similar to his.

Besides this, a gun without a hammer was found in Bartlett's possession, while the bomb was set by a hammer found in Krubaech's body. The hammer was arranged to be released when the string around the inner wrapping was loosened, permitting of a spring on a detonating cap that set off the explosive contained in the bomb. Two hammers were used to make assurance doubly sure.

SUFFRAGE MEET MAY SEAT THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Congress to Reconsider
Former Action

PARIS, May 31.—After much lobbying on the part of the National Woman's Party delegation to the International Suffrage Alliance congress here, which voted a few days ago to exclude them from the congress at the insistence of the league of women voters, it is declared that at today's session the congress may reverse its decision and admit their delegation.

The league of women voters insisted that the National Woman's Party, whose delegation is headed by Doris Stevens (Mrs. Dudley Field Malone), should not be admitted as the league sought to abolish the special protective laws for women in industry.

May Compromise.
The French, Greek and German delegates pleaded to the convention to reconsider its previous action. Mrs. Ashby, head of League of Women Voters delegation, intimated that she would favor a reconsideration of the acceptance of the National Woman's Party delegates and apologized for her attack on the National Woman's Party declaring it was due to a case of "nerves" and misunderstanding of the aims and background of the National Woman's Party.

Against Special Laws.
The congress by a vote of 70 to 28 amended the previous stand of the International Suffrage Alliance with a strong declaration against social legislation for the protection of women in industry.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

On To Moscow!

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

"White Civilization" Is Fearful for Daughters of Oil in the Orient

By J. LOUIS ENDAHL.

WHEN the American ruling class speaks of "civilization" it means "white civilization." Peoples of other colors are not supposed to enjoy the great benefits to be found under the folds of flags flung to the breeze by the white race. Every effort must be put forth to maintain this myth.

It is therefore necessary to explain away the recent crime of "white civilization" in China, in what has become known as "the rape of Peking," when the murders and massacres that have always been the favorite weapons of occidental armies were again inflicted upon a helpless people.

In speaking of the terror invoked in Peking, Charles Dailey, writing in the Chicago Tribune, declares: "It had been a terrifying fortnight. Crimes of the most shocking nature had been committed by the ruthless soldiery, all unchecked by the Shantung generals and their Manchurian and White Russian allies."

"Details of the crimes committed by the Shantung bandits and their White Russian allies never can be written; they are too revolting. Their victims run into the thousands."

"In a village outside the Tung Chihmen the men were driven from their homes, the girls and women subjected to almost continuous outrage, and when not thus abused were kept bound to stakes in the courts of the houses. This also by White Russians."

"As for the villages farther from the walls of Peking there were cases where whole families were murdered except only the young women and girls—even small girls."

"That sounds like the excesses of the world war; of every war, and 'white civilization' has been responsible for the greatest wars."

No effort, of course, is made to explain who the "White Russians" are. The casual reader, ignorant of developments in the Orient, and unable to connect last week's or last year's historic incidents with those of today, will somehow identify this scum of capitalist militarism with the Russian Soviet Republic.

It is therefore, well to emphasize again that these "White Russians" are the worst enemies of the Union of Soviet Republics. Not only that, but they continue to exist as a power only because of the support they receive from the boasted "white civilization" of the great imperialist powers. American soldiers and sailors under the American flag were sent thru Vladivostok into Siberia in an effort to aid these "white comrades" under Klokchak to overthrow the rule of the workers and peasants and establish the bloody regime of the czarist murderers. The Chicago Tribune and every other hysterical mouthpiece of American "white civilization" frantically supported this intervention. No mention was then made of the burning of villages, the massacre of great sections of the population, the ravishing of helpless women and girls, the destruction of means of transportation, of railroads, of bridges and public buildings, and the laying waste of great sections of the countryside. These crimes were committed against workers and peasants and were therefore, excusable in the eyes of the publicity agents of "white civilization."

Yet the workers and peasants triumphed. These "white guards" were driven off Russian soil. "White civilization," however, took them under its protecting wing. Thousands have come to the United States where they now act as strikebreakers. Others have joined the impe-

The Kuomintang (the National Revolutionary Army) is the army of the people. It does not loot, or rape, or murder. It therefore, meets with a growing sympathy among the masses. It fights for the masses, to liberate them from the grip of imperialist exploitation.

The white guard Russian mercenaries, the imperialist soldiery of the United States, Japan, France, Great Britain, and other capitalist nations, were driven out of Soviet soil by the Red army of the workers and peasants. The Kuomintang, the developing Red army of the Chinese masses, will also run these invaders, as well as native tyrants, off Chinese soil and achieve a liberated China. That is the nightmare that troubles the restless sleep of the world imperialists.

Mayor Dever Aids McAndrew in War on Teachers' Union

Mayor Dever declared that he would not appoint new members to the board of education to replace the three trustees whose terms have expired.

The terms of trustees J. Lewis Coath, and Mrs. W. S. Hefferan ended April 10. Julius Smetanka is a holdover since 1924. According to the new law all will hold their positions until successors are appointed.

Mayor Dever in commenting on the present board declared: "Why should I make any changes? The board, as it is, seems to be handling school affairs smoothly, so far as I am informed."

This action of the mayor endorses the attempt of Superintendent William McAndrew to break up the Chicago teachers' union. The Chicago Teachers' Federation opposes the reappointment of Mrs. Hefferan and Smetanka. Coath has their endorsement.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

TERRORISM AIDS GOVERNMENT TO WIN ELECTIONS

Many Roumanian Towns
Denied Right to Vote

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 20.—The government party won 75 per cent of the parliamentary seats in the recent elections. The Nationalist-Peasant combination won between 15 and 20 per cent and the Bratiano party won the remaining seats.

Military Terror.
These elections in Roumania were accompanied by the worst forms of military terror imaginable. Whole towns that were suspected of going for the Nationalist-Peasant party, which is in opposition to the present government party, were quarantined and the populace denied the right to vote.

Candidates on the Nationalist-Peasant ticket were persecuted. In some sections they were thrown into jail in order to prevent them from electioneering.

Murder Opposition Candidates.
In the Province of Ilfov an opposition candidate and a priest named Turco were murdered by government adherents with the assistance of the gendarmes.

Gendarmes were used by the government party in many of the village election places to keep those who might vote for the opposition candidates out of the polls. Raids were staged on workers' and peasants' homes in order to terrorize the workers and peasants and keep them from voting against the government parties.

A joint protest was handed to King Ferdinand by leaders of the Nationalist and Peasants' parties in which it charged that the parliamentary elections had degenerated into "a military offensive on the part of the army and the gendarmerie against the democratic forces of the country."

So, Chicago, Pullman, Ill., Protest Jointly

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Next Wednesday night, June 2nd, at 8 p. m., a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting will be held at Temple Hall, 801 Commercial Ave. Speakers will be in Italian, English and South Slavic: L. Candela, of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, Max Schachtman, of the Labor Defender, Martin Krasac of the South Slavic section of I. L. D.

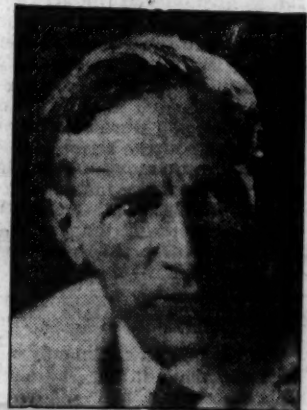
All workers of South Chicago and Pullman, regardless of race, or political opinion are asked to rally together at this meeting to demand a fair trial and the release of the innocent victims of frame-up who have suffered 6 years in prison and now face death.

Sacco and Vanzetti Brooklyn Meet June 3

NEW-YORK, May 31.—A meeting of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will take place on Thursday, June third, at 8 p. m. in Montauk theater, Bath Ave., corner 20th Ave., Brooklyn, New York. Prominent Italian and English speakers will address the meeting.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

NOVELS BY



UPTON SINCLAIR

Samuel, the Seeker,
a story of Socialism.....\$1.00
Manassas—Called by Jack London "the best Civil War book."
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Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
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Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
100%—The Story of a Patriot—
Paper, 25c Cloth, \$1.50

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1115 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA G. O. P. OPPOSES CAL'S WORLD COURT

Fear Defeat of Senator Cummins of Iowa

(Special to The Daily Worker)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—The Indiana state convention of the open shop republican party by unanimous approval endorsed a plank in its platform opposing participation in the league of nations or the world court.

The state ticket endorsed by the convention is United States senator, long term, James E. Watson and United States senator, short term, Arthur Robinson.

Cummins Fears Defeat.

AMES, Iowa, May 31.—Campaign managers for United States Senator A. B. Cummins, a staunch supporter of the Coolidge administration, fear that the indignation of the Iowa farmers toward the administration attitude toward farm relief may send ex-Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart back to the senate and defeat Cummins.

The farmers view Coolidge as the representative of the eastern bankers and manufacturers.

Cummins' henchmen are circulating a poster bearing a photograph of Brookhart shaking hands with LaFollette in an attempt to get the republican party voters to back Cummins as a real party man and defeat Brookhart whom they declare is an insurgent and one who seeks to destroy the republican party.

Pretty Girls Used As Lure in Latest New York Swindle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 31.—Pretty damsels were used as come-on bait in one of the latest confidence games operating in New York state.

A number of the ringleaders and pawns in this confidence game have been arrested and evidence which they have divulged shows that over 1,000 persons were cheated out of a sum of at least \$5,000,000.

Pretty girls were used to get householders to put their money into a savings bank left at their home. After a number of weeks had elapsed these girls would call at the homes of those who had taken banks and take the banks, open them, count out the money, which often amounted to several hundred dollars, and give a worthless stock certificate as a receipt.

Louisiana Secrecy Law Used Against Unions

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Louisiana's anti-secrecy law passed by the legislature of 1924, aimed ostensibly at the Klan, but fostered by the open shop interests, has been attacked in the courts of Shreveport by J. T. Dudley, chief conductor of division 419, Order of Railway Conductors, who has been charged on two counts for failure to file a list of his union with the secretary of state. The law makes it a misdemeanor for any secretary of a labor organization, fraternal society or organization of men or women, punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both, to fail to file a complete list each year. The list is open to public inspection and has been used by organizations hostile to organized labor to weed out union men in their employ.

Discharged Sailor Collects Full Pay

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—A sailor wrongfully discharged before concluding a trip he has contracted to make must be paid for the full trip, according to a decision of the U. S. court of appeals in New Orleans.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at
7 Thatford Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926"

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 8 P. M.

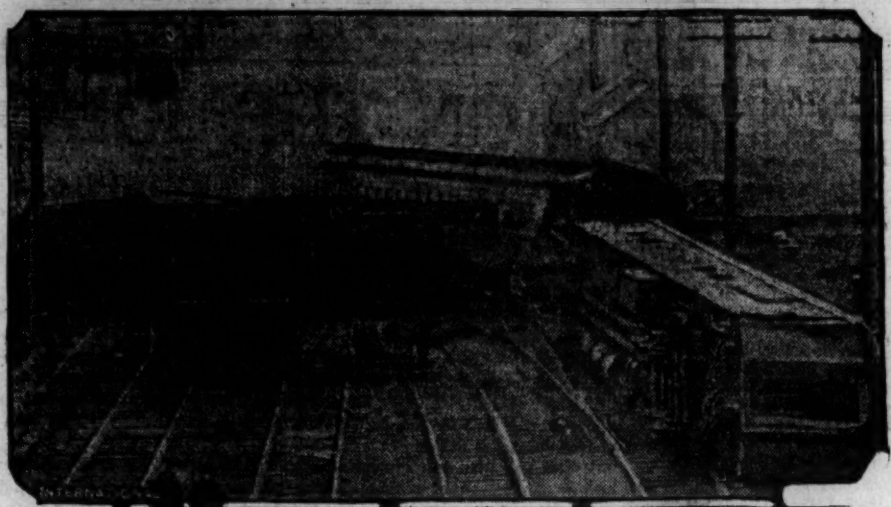
Central Opera House,

67th St., near 3rd Ave., New York City

Auspices T. U. E. L.

Admission 25 Cents

Company Statement: ONLY One Killed



The New Haven Road's crack "Owl" flyer from Boston to New York crashed into the rear end of the freight near Mansfield, Mass. Three Pullmans and the engine were derailed, the fireman was killed and the engineer seriously injured.

PAINTERS FIGHT FOR 5-DAY WEEK IN CLEVELAND, O.

Building Laborers Go Back to Work

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The painters are still out for \$13.74 an hour and the 5-day week. The majority are working for independent contractors, while hundreds have left the city.

The British settlement was duplicated in miniature in Cleveland when 5,000 building laborers, on strike for 10 weeks and on the verge of victory, were sent back to work without even an agreement. Asking \$1 an hour, the laborers had tied up construction work on the bigger jobs and had won their demands from the independent contractors. In retaliation, the building interests closed down all supply houses, thus forcing independent contractors to stop work.

One of the two local building trades councils sent the men back to work "to protect the public against inconvenience." The other council has called for an investigation of suspicious circumstances surrounding the settlement. The laborers union was not allowed to hold a meeting during the entire strike, full control being vested in officials from skilled crafts.

Gov. Donahey of Ohio had called for a probe of the building supply conspiracy that refused to sell materials to union contractors which precipitated an investigation into the strike by the local prosecutor. The union walkout abruptly terminated.

Grand Jury Probes Strike of the San Francisco Carpenters

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—With both sides eager for investigation, the grand jury is examining the carpenter strike in the bay district. The union and the open shop Industrial Assn. blame each other for the increasing violence.

Union Favors Investigation.
"We favor an investigation of the situation," said Norman McLean of the carpenters union. "We never have been able to find out under what guise Black-Jack Jerome and his guards were brought into San Francisco to intimidate union workers who are citizens and taxpayers. The charges that the unions have brought armed men into San Francisco to aid them are without foundation."

The independent Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has entered the fray, claiming that this is a jurisdictional dispute with the Bay District Council of Carpenters.

Company Union Aids Bosses.
The strikers state that the Amalgamated is a blue-card company union and that its charges are instigated by the Industrial Assn. to stir up further trouble. Policemen continue to guard open shop jobs and to arrest union carpenters for picketing. In an address to the Public Spirit Club, the managing director of the Industrial Assn., Albert Boynton, blamed Judge Golden for the disorder. Golden had said that the imported strikebreakers should be tarred and feathered and ridden out on a rail.

Succeeds Herself As President of Club Federation



Mrs. John D. Sherman is unopposed as candidate for re-election as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now in conference at Atlantic City. Altho the Chicago Women's Clubs have delegates there, Miss Nolan of the Chicago Club would not say how the Chicago Club views the reactionary movement for "equal rights for women in industry," which means to abolish protective laws on hours and wages for female labor.

Miss Nolan remarked that "there is a division of opinion on that question." Now isn't that surprising—for class lines to disturb the ladies? Perhaps we can look for a left wing! The "progressives" at Atlantic City expect an assault by the southern delegates who object to the federation championing the child labor amendment.

Australian Fascists Organize Crews to Be Used Against Strikers

MELBOURNE.—(FP)—Following the refusal of the Australian government to discipline them, fascist organizers of the Australian Command of British Fascists are enrolling recruits. From the answers to questions on the enrollment forms will be prepared a classified list of strikebreakers. For these strikebreakers there will be assured, according to information on the enrollment forms, an efficient system of transport, enabling them to terrorize districts and establishments which the Fascists select. Presumably the raiding of worker clubs and union halls, so fashionable in Italy, is to be repeated in Australia.

Senator Lenroot Uses Non-Union Printing

MILWAUKEE.—(FP)—Campaign printing being circulated by U. S. Sen. Lenroot for renomination in the September primaries in Wisconsin bears no union label. In view of the primary defeats of three Coolidge standard-bearers, McKinley of Illinois, Pepper of Pennsylvania and Stanford of Oregon, Lenroot may find such blunders costly.

MONTANA LIBEL SUIT TO BE HEARD IN SUPREME COURT

Fail in Attempt to Jail Winterrowd

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 31.—The transcripts and briefs in the Winterrowd libel case, have been prepared and are ready to be filed in the supreme court of this state, in a few days.

Attorney J. Ryan, who is handling the case, together with Harlo Pease of Butte, is of the opinion that the case will be heard some time next month.

I. L. D. Contributes \$100

The appeal of this case was made possible by the assistance of the International Labor Defense, in the form of \$100. Had it not been for this timely contribution of the I. L. D., it is certain that Winterrowd would have been compelled to serve in the county jail in lieu of the \$200 fine rendered against him by the jury here last month. However, the aid from the I. L. D. saved him all that.

Wanted Him in Jail

Information in my possession discloses the fact that it was all a frame-up to send Winterrowd to jail, on the part of the minions of the A. C. M. company. They figured that he stood alone and could not get financial help to pay the fine.

Appeal Is Blow

But not only has Winterrowd not paid the fine, but what constitutes a blow to the lackeys of the A. C. M. the case has been appealed to the highest court in the state. This is a staggering blow to the sycophants of the Copper Company.

The I. L. D. has set a fine object lesson in the Winterrowd case for the workers of Great Falls. They realize the important field in which it functions as the defensive arm of the working class. Over forty workers have already joined the branch of Great Falls.

Colgate and Company Can Use Burnham's Photo On Its Ads

NEW YORK, May 31.—Miss Ella C. Patterson, of Milwaukee, lost her suit against Colgate & Company to restrain them from featuring the whiskers of General Ambrose E. Burnside in shaving cream advertisements and collect \$150,000 damages when the supreme court here dismissed the case.

DISCOVER IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN KURSK PROVINCE

16,000,000 Tons of Pure Iron Found

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), May 27.—With the completion of the work of surveying the iron ore beds in Kursk, a central province in Soviet Russia, one of the greatest magnetic anomalies known to science and which has engaged the attention of the scientific world since the seventies of the last century, has been explained.

The magnetic anomaly was due to the presence of iron ore at considerable depth over an area of 300 kilometers and the investigations made indicate that the deposits contain no less than from 16,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 tons of pure iron.

In the course of the surveys of the Kursk magnetic anomaly 15,000 measurements were taken, on the basis of which an exact chart of the beds has been drawn.

The various economic departments of the Soviet Government are now considering the question of developing these enormous iron deposits in the Kursk province.

LABOR HISTORY IN "PASSAIC," STORY BY MARY HEATON VORSE

Labor history in the making. Graphically and vividly told by the pen of an artist, Mary Heaton Vorse. That is "Passaic," a story of the outstanding labor struggle in 1926, and perhaps of recent years, written in a pamphlet just published by International Labor Defense.

To read the pamphlet, with its moving and vivid style, is to feel the masses power of the solidarity of workers in movement, their fine spirit of unity and self-sacrifice, their determination and courage and single-mindedness.

Mary Heaton Vorse is not a reporter, but a secretary to social events, with a warm sympathy that comes of years of contact with exploited and fighting labor. Everyone remembers her epic of the steel strike, and her numerous stories of life and struggles of the under dog. In "Passaic" she has once more set down the telling story of this fight for life, for life that is more sweet and comfortable than the miserable existences afforded by the iron fist of the textile barons.

You will see there the beginnings of the fight, how the workers poured out of the big mills, hesitating at first but determined; and how they were soon joined by their comrades until sixteen thousand of them presented a mighty front against the wage-cutters and exploiters. You will swing into their picket marches around the mills and see the clubs of the brutal police crunching down upon men and women and children; the gas bombs; the showers of cold water. And you will also join in the songs of solidarity and victory from the throats of cheerful thousands of workers of every nationality who have been fused into a powerful force by the heat and order of the struggle.

With the documents of the pen you will find documents of the lens. The pamphlet is filled with pictures, photographs which will help to make labor history. Scenes of marching, picketing, clubbing, meeting, and of the leading figures in the strike.

You will want to get this pamphlet and read it with rising interests. And you will want to keep it when you're thru. It costs 15 cents per copy from International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Or take a bunch of them at ten dollars a hundred copies.

With the documents of the pen you will find documents of the lens. The pamphlet is filled with pictures, photographs which will help to make labor history. Scenes of marching, picketing, clubbing, meeting, and of the leading figures in the strike.

1,200 New York Barbers Strike for Increase

NEW YORK, May 27.—The 1,200 barbers of Local No. 752, lower East Side New York, are striking for a wage increase from \$35 to \$38 weekly with Sunday and Monday off. About 800 shops are closed—all in the congested working class district.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

ARKANSAS MOB OF 2,000 LYNCHES NEGRO FOR AN ALLEGED ATTACK ON GIRL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILSON, Ark., May 27.—A mob estimated at 2,000 lynched Albert Blades, Negro, who was accused of an alleged attempted attack on a young white schoolgirl. The mob took him from the sheriff and his deputies and lynched him.

The Negro had been taken from the jail to a warehouse by the sheriff and his two deputies. The sheriff gives as his excuse that the mob which had gathered from several surrounding towns had threatened to break into the jail and he, in his anxiety to save the prisoners, took Blades to a warehouse.

NEW YORK FUR STRIKERS SEEK LABOR'S AID

Appeal Is Sent to 31,000 Groups

NEW YORK.—(FP)—An appeal for help has been sent to 31,000 labor groups throughout the country by the striking fur workers of New York, asking fellow unionists for financial aid in the fight which has already lasted 14 weeks. Only 2000 of the 12,000 strikers are at work in settled shops.

A 40-hour week dodger has been printed by the striking fur workers to spread the shorter work week idea.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

Walter M. Trumbull

Hawaiian soldier, recently released from prison for agitation in the army, made this drawing for The DAILY WORKER and says:



DIG IN FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

"Roll your sleeves up and get on the job! Build up The DAILY WORKER circulation and fighting Labor will have a daily spokesman that will prevent such outrages as the conviction of Paul Crouch who is still in jail for his loyal fight in Labor's ranks. Every subscription is another brick to build a good foundation for our stronghold."

WALTER M. TRUMBULL ASKS YOU TO BUILD OUR DAILY!

Will You Answer With a Sub?

This book with a year's sub to The DAILY WORKER or with 100 Points

Will you help to build a great labor daily that will prevent the enemies of Labor from jailing Labor's best fighters?

MAKE YOUR ANSWER ON THIS BLANK!

This beautiful bust of LENIN by G. PICCOLI in attractive ivory finish, 9 inches high, with each 500 Points

Rates:
Outside Chicago—\$6.00 a year, \$3.50 six months, \$2.00 three months.
In Chicago—\$8.00 a year, \$4.50 six months, \$2.50 three months.

Run your scissors right into it!



THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Here is my answer to Walter Trumbull.
Enclosed \$..... for mos. sub.
Name
Street
City State

Get the Point!

FIRST PICNIC IN N. Y. ON JUNE 27 PLEASANT BAY PK.

Expect 8,000 at W. P. Outing

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Workers Party and the Young Workers' League of District 2 will hold the first picnic of the season at Pleasant Bay Park on Sunday, June 27th. This is not only the first picnic of the party this season but it is also the first picnic of any of the party units and sympathetic organizations.

Athletics. One of the most important features of the picnic will be the athletic events arranged by the Workers' Sports Alliance, including the Finnish, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Jugo-Slovak and other groups. There will also be a double brass band and dancing.

8,000 Expected. The picnic will be attended by from 6,000 to 8,000 workers that will include the entire party and all its friends and sympathizers, and a good educational program is being arranged in which the Young Pioneers will have an important part.

The Workers' Party calls upon all sympathetic organizations not to arrange any affairs for Sunday, June 27th, and to join the Workers' Party in the move to make this one of the biggest summer festivals ever held by the Workers' Party. Admission will be 35 cents.

To Train Workers in Problems of America at the N. Y. School

NEW YORK CITY, May 31.—Training for leadership and greater service to the American labor movement is the aim of the Summer National Training School to open in the middle of July at the headquarters of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Leading class conscious workers have had their minds focused too much on European problems and conditions. This being the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution, it is an appropriate year for leading elements in the American working class to focus their attention on American problems—to "discover America." Hence the courses offered in the National Training School include various subjects which may be described as working class "Americanization."

"America Today" will take up such questions as the situation of the American farmer today; changes in the American working class; development of American imperialism; export and foreign investment; changes in American government; changing political parties, trustification; etc.

There will be a course in American Economic and Political History; another in the History of the American Working Class; another in methods of work in the American Trade Union; one of the courses will deal with the history of the Workers (Communist) Party and its specific problems; another with organization problems as applied to American conditions. Even the course in Marxism-Leninism will be an application of the methods and lessons of Marxism and Leninism to the problems of the American working class.

In order to facilitate the stay of working class students from all over the country in New York City, the school will arrange that those who cannot pay for their maintenance will be put up in working class homes without charge. In that case, the students in question will require, however, money for textbooks, for food purchases when not at the home in question and for spending money. Tuition for out of town students, sent by their district or union, will be free. For further information, write to Bertrand D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

Telephone Lehigh 6022

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF

Surgeon Dentist
249 East 115th St., Cor. Second Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 8 P. M. Daily, except Friday; Sunday 9 to 1 P. M. Special Rates to W. P. Members

New York and United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE II.

By MIKE ROSS.

BY conservative trade unions I do not mean those that are politically class-conscious like the needle trades, but rather the trade unions that are opposed to political action entirely. The Labor Party question presents itself as two entirely different problems in these two kinds of unions. In the case of the politically class-conscious unions the membership generally supports the Socialist Party or the Workers Party. In this case it is necessary to carry on a fight for a united labor ticket and develop a movement for a labor party based on affiliation of political parties, unions, and other workers' organizations that believe in independent, working-class political action, thereby unifying the political power of the working class.

In the case of the conservative unions the main problem is how to develop political class-consciousness, and for this the labor party slogan is more effective than all the tactics that were ever used by the socialists or any other political sect.

The reason is that this propaganda and slogan is so broad in scope that all factional lines, political antagonisms, party prejudices and other jealousies are obliterated. The labor party on the political field is of the same importance as amalgamation on the industrial field. The masses of workers are easily convinced of its necessity. The methods of propaganda must be very simple and examples given that the workers are well acquainted with and easily understood.

FOR the teamsters we can point out how Hyman used the police to break their organization drive. For the building trades we can explain the struggle carried on for a large number of years to force the city to pay the union scale of wages to building trades workers (better known as "the prevailing rate of wages"). Although there is a law that the city must pay union wages, it is openly violated. Thousands of dollars have been and still are being spent in court by the unions to no effect. Hyman's successor, Walker, is continuing the same policy, as shown in his answer to the Central Trades and Labor Council committee when he said he couldn't do anything for the building trades men.

HOW to develop sentiment for a labor party in the conservative unions is of the utmost importance, as they embrace the great bulk of organized labor. The building trades alone number nearly two million workers. The general methods are the same in all industries; viz., pointing out how courts issue injunctions, how labor legislation is defeated, how police are used to break strikes and jail union leaders, how the government regulates union wages in government employ, court decisions in labor, etc.

Then how the A. F. of L. policy of "rewarding friends" and "punishing enemies" reduces the political power of the workers to zero. All these things must be explained and propagated in simple workers' language, giving examples of cases in his trade and ending by showing how a labor party unifies the interests of all sections of the working class.

Some of the international unions are even more reactionary and backward than the A. F. of L. bureaucracy itself. The policy in rewarding friends and punishing enemies is already a recognition of political action, even though it leads objectively to support of capitalist politicians. At the last convention the carpenter bureaucrats even ruled out of order a resolution endorsing the A. F. of L. policy, as this was mixing in politics.

It is, therefore, necessary to use different tactics in different unions and in different situations, depending largely on trade union constitutions, the psychology and tradition of the workers of each trade, and many other circumstances. The comrades who are active in the trade unions

are naturally the most competent to judge, nevertheless a few main lines of action can be laid down.

In conservative trade unions, where reactionaries are in control, the first step must be to utilize every opportunity to point out the need for a united labor ticket and labor party. In the second stage we must advocate sending delegates to every labor party conference and see that our own people or sympathizers are elected. Most of the conservative trade unions have constitutional provisions against mixing in politics, and you will be told that it is unconstitutional to affiliate or send delegates; you must then insist that the delegates be sent for the purpose of investigating and bringing back reports and then the local can make a decision. If carried, this brings a splendid opportunity for propaganda purposes.

The third stage comes in the actual endorsement of labor party resolutions and affiliation to the labor party conference, or where one already exists, to the labor party. In this we feel the full antagonism of the reactionary officialdom, who will suppress every move we make in that direction, with the arguments that the constitution forbids it. Wherever possible this must be carried by mass action over the heads of the officials. Wherever the trade union constitution cannot be overcome in this manner, a national campaign must be conducted to repeal these constitutional provisions and every convention must be utilized to the full for that purpose.

IN local unions where we are in control but the national trade union machinery is in the hands of the bureaucrats, it is even more complicated and dangerous to carry out the endorsement of a labor party. The union bureaucrats know that we are challenging their leadership, and any violation of a constitutional provision will be met with a revocation of the charter of that local or the expulsion of the progressive leaders.

In such cases it may sometimes be well not to actually endorse a labor party resolution or to send delegates to labor party conferences or conventions, but to pass resolutions calling for a referendum on the constitutional provision. Or it can be approved in principle and stated that unfortunately the constitution prohibits favorable action, but the membership must work for the abolition of such restrictions.

However, it is sometimes necessary to risk a local or a number of locals and openly violate constitutional provisions, when such action will develop a mass sentiment for the labor party movement.

Sen. Deneen to Give Czarniecki Federal Job

Anthony Czarniecki, republican member of the election commission who tendered his resignation to be effective June 1 is to get a federal appointment from United States Senator Charles S. Deneen.

It has been rumored for months that he planned to resign and accept the Deneen appointment as collector at the port of Chicago.

ELIZABETH PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO BE HELD JUNE 2

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 31.—Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting will be held Wednesday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock at 69 South Park St. The latest decision of the Communist International will be read and discussed. The drive for DAILY WORKER subs will also be taken up. Every member should attend. No member will be admitted without his dues card.

CHICAGO WORKERS PARTY TO HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON JUNE 4

Chicago Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting will be held at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Ave., Friday night, June 4. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and William F. Dunne will be the speakers. A report on the work of the plenum and on the role of THE DAILY WORKER will be made. Admission will be by membership card ONLY.

Workers Party of Buffalo Will Hold Picnic on June 6

(Special to The Daily Worker) BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—The greatest treat of the coming season is promised workers at the picnic of the Workers (Communist) Party at Schaffer's Grove, Sunday, June 6. Schaffer's Grove is a beautiful picnic ground on East Delavan avenue at the city line. Buffalo's Merry Fairs will conduct interesting athletic competitions. There will be dancing to the tunes of a good orchestra. Many surprises are being planned by the committee of picnic specialists.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

BAKU TRIBUNAL BARES CRIME OF MENSHEVIK HEAD

Funtikov Aids British Murder Soviet Members

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), April 18 (By Mail).—The trial of Theodor Funtikov, head of the White Trans-Caspian government in 1918, commenced in Baku before the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

Funtikov is charged with organizing a revolt against the Soviet Government, with entering into communication with the British command in Persia, with complicity in the intervention of British troops into the Trans-Caucasus and Trans-Caspian and with complicity in the shooting of nine Askani and 26 Baku Commissars.

Mensheviks Invite British Troop. In June, 1918, the mensheviks and socialist-revolutionaries obtained a majority of the Baku Soviet and decided to invite the British troops to enter Baku, against which the Turkish forces were then conducting an offensive. The Council of People's Commissars had decided to withdraw to Astrakhan, but the Commissars were arrested by the order of Funtikov and lodged in jail at Krasnovodsk.

Murder 26 Commissars. On the night of September 20 26 commissars were taken from the jail and placed in a train going to Askani. At the 207-kilometer mark, in the desert, the train was stopped, the Commissars taken out and shot.

Kepp Murder Secret. The nine Askanih Commissars were shot in a similar way in the desert near Gysar, in the presence of Funtikov. An important part in these operations was taken by Captain Tige Jones, chief of the staff of the British troops in the Caspian, who was present at the shootings.

It had been previously agreed between Funtikov and Captain Tige Jones that the shootings should be kept secret and this was to be achieved by letting it be known that the doomed men were taken to India and the British command giving an official receipt for the Commissars. These facts are admitted by Funtikov in the following voluntary statement he has made to the court:

Funtikov's Confession. "I, as chairman of the provisional executive committee of the Trans-Caspian region, certify the following: '1. Approximately on September 20 I learned that measures had been taken by Drujkin, chairman of the intelligence bureau, in conjunction with the representative of the British Mission, Tige Jones, for the transfer of 26 Commissars from Krasnovodsk to India via Meshed. Drujkin asserted that the British Mission had declared that it was necessary to have the Baku Commissars in India. 'He stated to me that he had received a document from Tige Jones to the effect that the 26 Commissars had been handed over to the British authorities in Meshed.

Knew of Commissars' Fate. "2. Actually, however, the Commissars were not taken to Meshed, but on the road between Krasnovodsk and Askanih stations were shot by Drujkin and Tige Jones. I was aware of the fate that awaited the men, but I did not think it possible to prevent it.

"3. I cannot name the persons who came to Krasnovodsk to carry out the action described above without their knowledge and consent.

"4. The representative of the British Mission, Tige Jones, just before the shooting, spoke to me and to Drujkin about the necessity to shoot these men and, after the shooting, expressed satisfaction that it had taken place in accordance with the views of the British Mission.

"5. I know that after the Commissars were shot and buried all their belongings were burned.

"Theodor Funtikov."

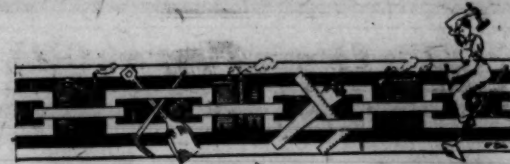
Funtikov pleaded guilty to the charges.

Jewish Committee in Russia Reports Great Success of Colonists

MOSCOW, May 28.—Most satisfactory progress is reported by James N. Rosenberg, vice chairman of the Jewish distribution committee of the United States, who has just returned to Moscow after three weeks' tour of fifty Jewish colonies in South Russia and the Crimea.

Already 50,000 Jews have been settled upon the 500,000 acres granted by the Soviet Government. Mr. Rosenberg said that although the financial help given by the American committee was a little more than \$2,000,000 thus far—in addition to grants of land, timber and seed from the Soviet Government—a highly conservative estimate of the grain crop planted last winter was between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000.

In addition, there are large areas of corn, hay and vines and some orchards and tobacco plantations. Besides the tractors, which have been used continually, traveling from place to place and working for non-Jewish peasants as well as the colonists, the latter have been supplied with horses and oxen and now own fully 30,000 head. Mr. Rosenberg stressed the enthusiasm of the colonists and their eagerness to adopt the permanent life of the country.



ON THE JOB

CHICAGO STREET NUCLEUS No. 20 IS HEART AND SOUL BEHIND THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

By SAM MIRON, Daily Worker Agent.

At the last meeting of our nucleus, Monday, May 24, after a thorough discussion of the significance of the present DAILY WORKER campaign, it was decided to immediately get to work and secure at least one sub per member of the nucleus.

Also visit the few members of our nucleus who for some reason do not show up to the meetings, and see that they are made to subscribe to THE DAILY WORKER. \$10.00 were collected among the members present, to be immediately sent to THE DAILY WORKER as an advance on the subs we have pledged to secure.

Not less than one sub for THE DAILY WORKER, by every member of the nucleus, must be secured before the next meeting, was the unanimous resolution of the comrades.

We expect other Chicago nuclei to follow in the same spirit. Let's make the present subscription drive a success.

FOUR BUILDERS' CLUBS ISSUE WEEKLIES!

Once a Builders' Club gets going, there is no way to stop it. "Ways and means and many other things as well" are all tried. And now the new wrinkle is a Builders' Weekly. New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles are getting out mimeographed bulletins every week to stir up action—and they get it.

They are interesting bulletins. They tell which branches do best, what individuals are leading—they gossip, encourage, "pat on the back" and "pan" Builders—they do everything to cheer the busy Builder.

The moral is, of course, that each city should have one. Many cities (a dozen at least) issue them more or less regularly. But don't let your Builders' group lag behind. Polish up your little horn and hammer, add a touch of humor—and the other workers will be glad to hear from you every week!

WORKERS' SHARE OF AUTOMOBILE DOLLAR DECREASES 7%, BOSSES SHARE INCREASES BY 15%

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Labor's share of the automobile dollar is shrinking under large-scale mass production, as revealed in the United States census of manufacturers for 1925. These figures show that last year only 32.4% of the value created in the industry went to wages, compared with 40% in 1923 and 38.6% in 1919. In 1909, the first year in which automobile production appears in the census, the workers received 44.8% of the value they created.

Boss Gets Plums. In 1925, manufacturers received \$3,711,555,805 for their output, an increase of \$208,257,931 over 1923. Deducting the cost of materials leaves the actual value created by manufacture at \$1,168,868,466, an increase of \$153,003,944 over 1923. In 1925, however, those who actually produced the motor vehicles received only \$379,284,935, a decrease of \$27,445,343 from 1923. While employer receipts increased 15% in 2 years, labor's receipts for operating the industry decreased nearly 7%.

Wages and Value Added. Department of commercial figures showing the history of the industry over a quarter of a century, as reflected in wages paid and the value added by labor, are:

Auto Industry	Total Wages	Value added By Mfr.
1909	\$ 1,320,658	\$ 2,943,724
1909	\$3,180,474	\$6,091,662
1914	66,934,359	210,632,572
1919	312,165,870	809,251,713
1921	221,973,586	564,324,891
1923	406,730,278	1,015,864,522
1925	379,284,935	1,168,868,466

There were only 2,241 workers in the industry in 1909. By 1914 the number had increased to 79,307; by 1919 to 210,559; and by 1923 to 241,356. In 1925 the number fell to 226,948.

Average Wages. Average annual wages in 1909 were \$589. In 1914 the average wage was \$844; in 1919, \$1,482; in 1923, \$1,684; and in 1925, \$1,670. At the same time the value created by manufacture per worker increased from \$1,312 in 1909 to \$2,657 in 1914; to \$3,841 in 1919; to \$4,340 in 1923; and to \$5,152 in 1925. In the 6 years 1919 to 1925 the value produced per worker increased 34% while his compensation for the work increased 12.6%. In the last 2 years the value produced per worker has increased 23.3%, while his compensation showed a slight decrease.

Need Industrial Union. If the workers in the industry had increased their compensation since 1923 as rapidly as the value of their output increased, they would have averaged \$2,059 in wages in 1925, or \$389 more than they received. The ability to secure their share of the increased value they are producing will come when the organization of an auto workers' union keeps pace with mass production.

Boston City Laborers Get 50c a Day More

BOSTON.—(FP)—Boston city laborers are to get \$5 a day after May 25 instead of \$4.50. Public Works Dept. Employees Union 149 announces. Coal teamsters organized in local 68 have won \$1 a week wage increase by the new two-year pact signed by the union. As a result of a communication from the Passaic Central Labor union, the Boston central body is calling on all affiliated unions to assist the textile strike in New Jersey.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Unionism

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

By A. Logovsky. Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. It is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U. 125 pages. 50 Cents.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

By Wm. Z. Foster. An indictment of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and a statement of the advantages of amalgamation into industrial unions for the American labor movement. 25 Cents.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By Tom Bell.

In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet. Paper—15 Cents.

Soviet Russia

RUSSIA TODAY.—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

No book in recent years has created such widespread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions. 288 pages. Duroflex Covers—\$1.25 Cloth—\$1.75

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

By A. Heller.

Tells in detail for the first time the practical results of the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921. Cloth—\$1.00

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A history of the Russian Revolution enlivened by accounts of the author's varied experiences in Soviet Russia. 50 Cents.

Communism

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist system. Cloth, 60c—Paper, 10c

State and Revolution

By V. I. Lenin.

This classic of Marxian literature has just been re-issued in a new edition with a durable, attractive cover. A great analysis of the Capitalist State as the protector of Capitalism, establishing the necessity of its overthrow and substitution of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. 100 pages. 25 Cents.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM.

By I. Stalin.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 78 pages. Duroflex Covers—35 Cents.

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FAKE REPORT ON RABCORS IS SHOWN UP

**Tribune Liar Fakes
Bukharin's Report**

By M. A. SKROMNY

In Saturday's issue of the Chicago Daily Tribune its Riga correspondent, Donald Day, is trying to convince the readers that the worker correspondents of the Cheka, and that 2,000 of them have been assassinated by "angry Russians."

As usual, the correspondent from Riga is unable to state a plain fact without adding a few lies to it.

While it is quite possible that two thousand worker correspondents had been killed, it is not true that the worker correspondents are agents of the Cheka, nor that they have been killed simply by "angry Russians."

The Riga liar states: "According to M. Bukharin, the Soviet government has 250,000 of these correspondents on the payroll." We challenge the Tribune and its Riga liar to produce proof of such a statement by Com. Bukharin. It is one of those lies that are being manufactured in Riga, Vienna, Berlin, etc., by the agents of the counter-revolutionary remnants, the social-democrats, social-revolutionaries, anarchists and monarchists, and sold to the correspondents of the bourgeois press.

Not Agents of the Government. The worker and peasant correspondents of the Soviet Union never had, nor have they now anything officially to do with the Soviet government.

With the liquidation of illiteracy, the Russian workers and peasants are not only eager to read but also to write. This is one of the main reasons for the tremendous growth of the press and the worker correspondents' movement.

The workers are eager to tell the world about the injustice practiced by the remnants of the czarist government, who will live and do their dirty work in many instances when not watched carefully. They also battle against inefficiency, neglect of duty, waste, etc. The workers and peasants consider it their sacred duty to defend their country from the grafters, criminals, bootleggers, etc. In the Soviet Union one will not find state attorneys at banquets with gangsters, nor running around in automobiles with gunmen and bootleggers, nor can a member of the government be found to deal in government property, as for instance in the famous Teapot Dome case in this country and get away with it. Even the lesser lights than the Daughtrays in this country find their way quickly in the Soviet Union to the cell thanks to the exposures by the worker and peasant correspondents. The worker and peasant correspondents of the Soviet Union are not the agents of the Cheka, nor of the government. They are the eyes and conscience of the nation. Any wrong done to the country whether political or economic, they will expose in the press, from which the proper institutions, political, economic, sanitary, etc., take their tip.

How They Do It. To illustrate how this works, we will give here the report of Gudok, (Whistle), the daily paper of the railroad workers union.

For the last year Gudok received from its worker correspondents 84,973 letters. Among them there were 8,653 complaints against the conditions of labor; 3,931 on wages; 1,369 on housing conditions; 2,549 on trade union work, etc. After investigation by the proper institutions, conditions have been remedied on 4 railroad lines, 22 local sections, 82 railroad stations and adjustments have been made in the cases of 144 individuals. Thanks to these letters better equipment was installed in 6 electric stations, 18 railroad depots, 141 stations, 10 local sections and 13 railroad lines. In the struggle against the criminal elements thanks to these letters in the Gudok, 98 people have been dismissed from their jobs and indicted. For neglect of duty and misdemeanors 802 have been fined or received light punishments.

Gudok has 12,000 worker correspondents doing the same work. They are not on any payroll. They do not write for the money that is in it, as the capitalist reporters do, but for the interest of their class and their country, the country of the workers and peasants Soviets. Nor are they all Communists. According to a statement by Comrade M. Ulanova (the editor of the Worker Peasant Correspondent), in the Moscow Pravda of May 5, 1926, among the 250,000 worker correspondents, there are between 30% to 35% non-party people. Among the peasant correspondents the percentage is even higher.

Very often the criminal elements get even with these brave workers. The bootleggers, village kulaks (exploiters), white guards, bandits and similar types, attack and even kill the worker correspondents. These murderers are called by the Tribune "angry Russians."

The worker correspondents of the Soviet Union are not agents of the Cheka, nor stool pigeons as the Tribune is trying to imply. They are the crusaders for truth and honesty, the terror of the grafters and criminals.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

SPEED-UP IS FIERCE AT ST. PAUL FORD SHOP

Hospital Beds Are Always Filled

By a Worker Correspondent
ST. PAUL, May 31.—The Ford Motor company plant here maintains the standard of exploitation demanded by Ford's desire to amass greater profits. The plant operates night and day and the three shift system, though great numbers of the men put in 12 hours a day at the strenuous pace.

Chain Speed-Up Workers. While the average hourly rate of pay is about 75 cents, the worker is kept at piece-work speed by the chain system. The poor devil, who cannot stand the terrific grind, is shifted around from one job to another "till one is found that he can fit into. His last stand is in the paint shop. He knows that if he fails to "stand the gas" there he is due for the can.

Only fifteen minutes are allowed for lunch. Many must return to work before finishing their lunch. In cases of short stops in the chain thru no fault of the workers, all workers involved must punch out and be docked for the time lost.

Bad Hospital Facilities. Company doctors and company hospital facilities at the plant are provided for accidents, for which the worker must pay after a period of time. Accidents are very numerous. The beds are continuously filled. Often injured workers must be taken elsewhere. In one instance a worker complained that he had not received proper treatment in the hospital. At this the doctor swore at him and told him he was drunk, and ordered him out of the place.

In cases of absence due to sickness, failure to notify the shop results in a penalty of from two to four weeks lay-off.

In the last canvass of the Community Chest charity fund, every worker was required to contribute at least \$5. Those who did not do so were told that it would be deducted from their checks.

Dinhoffer Brothers Jewelry Workers Must Organize Into Union

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, May 31.—The workers of Dinhoffer Brothers, jewelry manufacturers, located at 150 LaFayette street, are one of the most exploited in the jewelry trade in New York. This exploitation is due to the fact that the jewelry workers are unorganized.

Workers change very quickly in this shop. When the company advertises for several workers about 100 appear for the job. The company, seeing that there are more workers than jobs, cuts the wages of those that are at work. Wages have been cut so that the workers are able to make but from \$12 to \$24 a week. Most of the workers work for wages that are closer to the \$12 figure.

The jewelry workers, in order to better their conditions, must unionize their industry and fight the bosses for better working conditions.

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GOOD AMUSEMENTS AND GAMES

Tickets, including round trip, 50c—Busses leave Brooklyn and Mott and 6th and L. A. Sts. 8:30 p. m.
Don't take your lunch with you. We will serve plate lunch and refreshments.
Auspices Women's Consumers Educational League.

DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK: Take North Broadway to Pasadena Avenue and drive as far as Annandale Blvd. Follow Boulevard to Eagle Rock Park. Those who wish to go direct can take the "W" Eagle Rock Car and ride to the end of the line, then walk to the park.

WORKER CORRESPONDENT CLASS MEETS TONIGHT TO DISCUSS LIVE PAPER

The worker correspondents' class will meet Tuesday, June 1, at 8 p. m., at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. The articles for the second issue of the Living Newspaper to be issued June 6, will be discussed.

All students are requested to send in the articles as soon as possible.

LOSE JOBS FOR REFUSING AID TO BOSS' CHARITY

Willys-Overland Puts Workers on Blacklist

By a Worker Correspondent.

TOLEDO, O., May 31.—A number of skilled workers were fired by the Willys-Overland Company for refusing to contribute to the Community Chest Fund. This Community Chest Fund is a boss' charity organization. It opened a campaign to raise \$760,000.

The Willys-Overland Company immediately topped the list with a \$10,000 donation. Word was then sent around the plant that every worker was expected to donate \$5 apiece or lose their jobs.

Fire Workers. Many of the workers, fearing the loss of the jobs, donated the \$5. A number of workers refused to donate to this boss-controlled charity institution. In a few days after their refusal they were laid off. The foremen gave as their excuse that work was slack. Many of the workers laid off were highly skilled and had worked for the company for five years or more.

When these workers sought work, despite stereotyped stories of prosperity and the urgent need of workers in the Toledo Times, they were unable to get a job. Everywhere they were turned down. A number of them, suspecting that the company had put them on a blacklist, changed their names and found jobs.

Pastor Speaks in Car. While these workers who refused to contribute to the boss-controlled charity institution walked the streets looking for jobs the weak-chinned pastor at the head of the fund rode around in an expensive car. A number of the boss satellites on this fund drawn down good salaries out of the funds raised for taking care of the "poor and needy."

An Article on Rabcors in June Issue of American Worker Correspondent. A very interesting article on the worker correspondent movement in the Soviet Union by Comrade Alexander Bittelman will appear in the June number of the American worker correspondent. The issue will be off the press in a few days.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you?

Subscribe!

Also Russian Living Newspaper. The ninth number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's cemetery.

It will be the first summer issue of Prolet-Tribune. During the summer months the paper will be issued outdoors.

The general admission price is 50 cents. Tickets bought in advance are 40 cents.

Get your tickets in advance!

Foster Will Speak in New York June 4

NEW YORK, May 31.—William Z. Foster who has recently returned from a six months stay in the Soviet Union, will speak on "The Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926" on Friday evening, June 4, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League.

The admission charge is 25 cents. Tickets are now ready and can be gotten at the headquarters, 108 E. 14 St. or at the Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.

Butcher Workmen Hold Convention on June 21st

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—(FP)—The 12th regular convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America opens in Louisville June 21. The previous convention was held in St. Paul in 1922 when the membership as reported to the American Federation of Labor was 19,600. The 1925 membership was 12,200. Ten years ago in 1916 it was 7,300. The peak was attained in 1919 with 66,300 members.

WESTINGHOUSE HIGH WAGES ARE MERELY A MYTH

Worker Toils 7 Months, Saves But \$14

By Andy, Worker Correspondent.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—"I am as rich today as I was seven months ago," declared one worker as he quit employment in the Westinghouse plant.

This worker had toiled in the shop for seven months. At the end of his seven months' toil all he had was \$14 in his pocket.

Play Up Company Scheme. The Westinghouse company always boasts of the high wages that it pays its workers. Thousands of posters are hung in the various departments of the plant telling how well off a worker is that works for the Westinghouse. The insurance plan, the fund saving plan, the pension scheme, the plan that promotes you to a higher position, the educational plan and a number of other company schemes to keep the worker contented and make him forget his exploitation are played up to the greatest possible degree.

These signs seek to convince the workers that the reason why they fail to get increases in their wages is because they lack brains and are not faithful enough to their employers.

Fear Unionism. The company is continually devising new schemes with which they can keep the workers from seeing the tremendous exploitation in the Westinghouse plant. The company fears union organization and does all it can to keep its workers in a state that it will be impossible for union organizers to unglue the plant.

Despite these efforts of the company the workers are getting wise to the boss' game and more and more they begin to realize that the only way to get higher wages is thru strong union organization.

**SECOND ISSUE OF
LIVE NEWSPAPER
IN ENGLISH, JUNE 6**

The second issue of the Living Newspaper in the English language will be out Sunday, June 6, at the outing arranged by the worker correspondents of THE DAILY WORKER, together with the Party Press Builders and the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian worker correspondents of Chicago, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite Adalbert's cemetery.

Preparations are under way to make this second issue even better than the first one. There will be more interesting cartoons, stories, poems, etc.

The Living Newspaper will be one of the attractions at the picnic. There will also be dancing, games and contests.

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RUSSIA AIDED ARMENIA IN TIME OF NEED

Allied Powers Deserted Nation After War

NEW YORK, May 31.—Armenia, which was promised a free country and all kinds of aid by the allied powers after the world war, found that she was deserted by those powers after the war while some tried to bring her under their domination, and that Soviet Russia was the only nation which really sought to aid Armenia.

Soviet Aids Armenia. "Armenia suffered more than any other nation during the war," declared Karen Michaelian, head of the delegation from Soviet Armenia in the United States now in New York in an interview with a DAILY WORKER representative. "The western powers promised us a free country at the termination of the world war. After the war we found they had abandoned us entirely. Soviet Russia gave us a home, protection and aided the cultural progress of our people."

"Today we have a parliament of our own. We have a representative in Moscow. We have made great progress in education. There are today 8,000 schools, 9 high schools, a university, a museum, many libraries and theaters, and a conservatory of music."

When asked as to the purpose of the delegation in America, he declared:

Mission Is Non-Political. "The purpose of our mission in America is not a political one. We have come here merely to see the present situation in the Armenian colonies."

The other members of the delegation are Dr. Ganisarian and Vartanian, both of whom represent the Armenian Red Cross organization. Karen Michaelian represents the Society for the Restoration of the Armenian in their homeland.

Bishop Brown Loses Court Fight Against Deposition Decree

NEW YORK, May 31.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, famous for his book on "Christianism and Communism" and cordially hated by the capitalist cliques in his own church, the Protestant Episcopal, has lost his court fight to force reinstatement in the church from which he had been removed by the church's synod of bishops for being too radical to be a bishop.

Bishop Brown started proceedings against the organization officers to restrain them from enforcing the deposition decree, naming William W. Skiddy as treasurer of the church and holder of the church property in which Bishop Brown had a pensioner's interest as a retired clergyman.

The court decree practically upholds the contention of the church that Skiddy was not the treasurer, that it owned no such property as specified, and that the edict of deposition made by the church was one from an ecclesiastical body over which the civil courts have no jurisdiction.

Soviet Union Women Take Large Part in Ruling the Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Nearly 22 per cent of members of city legislative bodies in the Soviet Union will be women this year, and over 10 per cent of the members of the rural Soviets, according to reports of the annual elections held in March and April received by the Russian Information Bureau. The percentages indicate a marked increase over last year.

In the Ukraine 22,500 women were elected to the various rural Soviets. Reports from Soviet Russia proper (containing about 75 per cent of the population of the Union) show that 47.4 per cent of the rural electorate went to the polls this year, as compared with 40.1 per cent in 1925. In district cities 46.1 per cent of the electorate voted as compared with 38.9 per cent last year. In the provincial capitals 48 per cent of the electors cast ballots.

Mandate Business in Near East Slaughters 120 Arab Tribesmen

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 31.—While the British have their quarrels with the French over imperialist possessions, they are unwilling to have any Syrian natives in revolt against the French "mandate" bring their forces onto the territory of Iraq, the puppet state set up by another "mandate" of the league of nations.

In a battle with 2,000 Arabs, who crossed from French territory into Iraq, the British troops, using armored Rolls-Royce and Ford cars, killed 120 natives and used the Iraqi native troops, subject to the puppet Iraqi government of Sheik Ajil, to drive back the Arabs into French territory. Machine guns mowed down the Arabs while airplanes followed them far back into French territory.

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(Continued from page 1.)

over, fainter in color, and mysterious. You knew you had to go up there, and it was interesting to guess where a road might break in. As you came nearer, the great masses changed color—green, or grey, or tawny yellow. No trees grew upon them, but bushes of a hundred shades. They were spotted with rocks, black, white, brown, or red; also with the pale flames of the yucca, a plant which reared a thick stem ten feet or more in the air, and covered it with small flowers in a huge mass, exactly the shape of a candle flame, but one that never flickered in the wind.

The road began to climb in earnest; it swung around the shoulder of a hill, and there was a sign in red letters: "Guadalupe Grade: Speed limit on curves 15 miles per hour." Dad gave no evidence that he knew how to read, either that sign, or his speedometer. Dad understood that signs were for people who did not know how to drive; for the initiate few the rule was, whatever speed left you on your own half of the highway. In this case the road lay on the right side of the pass; you had the mountain on your right, and hugged it closely as you swung round the turns; the other fellow had the outside edge, and in the cheerful phrase of the time, it was "his funeral."

Another concession Dad made—wherever the bend was to the right, so that the mass of the mountain obstructed the road, he sounded his horn. It was a big, commanding horn, hidden somewhere under the capacious hood of the car; a horn for a man whose business took him on flying trips over a district big enough for an ancient empire; who had important engagements waiting at the end of his journey, and who went through, day or night, fair weather or foul. The voice of his horn was sharp and military; there was in it no undertone of human kindness. At fifty miles an hour there is no place for such emotions—what you want is for people to get out of the way, and do it quick, and you tell them so. "Whannhh!" said the horn—a sound you must make through your nose, for the horn was one big nose. A sudden swing of the highway—"Whannhh!"—and then an elbow jutting out and another swing—"Whannhh!"—so you went winding up, up, and the rocky walls of Guadalupe Pass resounded to the strange new cry—"Whannhh! Whannhh!" The birds looked about in alarm, and the ground squirrels dived into their sandy entrance-ways, and ranchmen driving rickety Fords down the grade, and tourists coming to Southern California with all their chickens and dogs and babies and mattresses and tin pans tied onto the running-boards—these swung out to the last perilous inch of the highway, and the low, swift roadster sped on: "Whannhh! Whannhh!"

Any boy will tell you that this is glorious. Whoopie! you bet! Sailing along up there close to the clouds, with an engine full of power, magically harnessed, subject to the faintest pressure from the ball of your foot. The power of ninety horses—think of that! Suppose you had had ninety horses out there in front of you, forty-five pairs in a long line, galloping around the side of a mountain, wouldn't that make your pulses jump? And this magic ribbon of concrete laid out for you, winding here and there, feeling its way upward with hardly a variation of grade, taking off the shoulder of a mountain, cutting straight through the apex of another, diving into the black belly of a third; twisting, turning, tilting inward on the outside curves, tilting outward on the inside curves, so that you were always balanced, always safe—and with a white-painted line marking the centre, so that you always knew exactly where you had a right to be—what magic had done all this?

Dad had explained it—money had done it. Men of money had said the word, and surveyors and engineers had come, and diggers by the thousands, swarming Mexicans and Indians, bronze of skin, armed with picks and shovels, and great steam shovels with long hanging lobster-claws of steel; derricks with wide swinging arms, scrapers and grading machines, steel drills and blasting men with dynamite, rock-crushers, and concrete mixers that ate sacks of cement by the thousand, and drank water from a flour-stained hose, and had round steel bellies that turned all day with a grinding noise. All these had come, and for a year or two they had toiled, and yard by yard they had unrolled the magic ribbon.

Never since the world began had there been men of power equal to this. And Dad was one of them; he could do things like that, he was on his way to do something like that now. At seven o'clock this evening, in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel at Beach City, a man would be waiting, Ben Skutt, the oil-scout, whom Dad described as his "lease-hound"; he would have a big "proposition" all lined up, and the papers ready for signature. So it was that Dad had a right to have the road clear; that was the meaning of the sharp military voice of the horn, speaking through its nose: "Whannhh! Whannhh! Dad is coming! Get out of the way! Whannhh! Whannhh!"

The boy sat, eager-eyed, alert; he was seeing the world, in a fashion men had dreamed in the days of Haroun al Raschid—from a magic horse that galloped on top of the clouds, from a magic carpet that went sailing through the air. It was a giant's panorama unrolling itself; new vistas opening at every turn, valleys curving below you, hillslopes rising above you, processions of ranges, far as your eye could reach. Now that you were in the heart of the range, you saw that there were trees in the deep gorges, towering old pine trees, gnarled by storms and split by lightning; or clumps of live oaks that made pleasant spaces like English parks. But up on the tops there was only brush, now fresh with the brief spring green; mesquite and sage and other desert plants, that had learned to bloom quickly, while there was water, and then stand the long baking drought. They were spotted with orange-colored patches of dodder, a plant that grew in long threads like corn-silk, weaving a garment on top of the other plants; it killed them—but there were plenty more.

Other hills were all rock, of an endless variety of color. You saw surfaces mottled and spotted like the skins of beasts—tawny leopards, and creatures red and grey or black and white, whose names you did not know. There were hills made of boulders, scattered as if giants had been throwing them in battle; there were blocks piled up, as if the children of giants had grown tired of play. Rocks towered like cathedral arches over the road; through such an arch you swung out into view of a gorge, yawning below, with a stout white barrier to protect you as you made the turn. Out of the clouds overhead a great bird came sailing; his wings collapsed as if he had been shot, and he dived into the abyss. "Was that an eagle?" asked the boy. "Buzzard," answered Dad, who had no romance in him.

Higher and higher they climbed, the engine purring softly, one unvarying note. Underneath the wind-shield were dials and gauges in complicated array: a speedometer with a little red line showing exactly how fast you were going; a clock, and an oil gauge, a gas gauge, an ammeter, and a thermometer that mounted slowly on a long grade like this. All these things were in Dad's consciousness—a still more complicated machine. For, after all, what was ninety horse-power compared with a million dollar power? An engine might break down, but Dad's mind had the efficiency of an eclipse of the sun. They were due at the top of the grade by ten o'clock; and the boy's attitude was that of the old farmer with a new gold watch, who stood on his front porch in the early morning, remarking, "If that sun don't get over the hill in three minutes, she's late."

(To be continued.)

FIRST PICNIC IN N. Y. ON JUNE 27 PLEASANT BAY PK.

Expect 8,000 at W. P. Outing

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League of District 2 will hold the first picnic of the season at Pleasant Bay Park on Sunday, June 27th. This is not only the first picnic of the party this season but it is also the first picnic of any of the party units and sympathetic organizations.

Athletics. One of the most important features of the picnic will be the athletic events arranged by the Workers' Sports Alliance, including the Finnish, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Jugoslav and other groups. There will also be a double brass band and dancing.

8,000 Expected. The picnic will be attended by from 8,000 to 9,000 workers that will include the entire party and all its friends and sympathizers and a good educational program is being arranged in which the Young Pioneers will have an important part. The Workers' Party calls upon all sympathetic organizations not to arrange any affairs for Sunday, June 27th, and to join the Workers' Party in the move to make this one of the biggest summer festivals ever held by the Workers' Party. Admission will be 35 cents.

To Train Workers in Problems of America at the N. Y. School

NEW YORK CITY, May 31.—Training for leadership and greater service to the American labor movement is the aim of the Summer National Training School to open in the middle of July at the headquarters of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Leading class conscious workers have had their minds focused too much on European problems and conditions. This being the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution, it is an appropriate year for leading elements in the American working class to focus their attention on American problems—to "discover America." Hence the courses offered in the National Training School include various subjects which may be described as working class "Americanization."

"America To-day" will take up such questions as the situation of the American farmer today; changes in the American working class; development of American imperialism; export and foreign investment; changes in American government; changing political parties, trustification; etc.

There will be a course in American Economic and Political History; another in the History of the American Working Class; another in methods of work in the American Trade Union; one of the courses will deal with the history of the Workers' (Communist) Party and its specific problems; another with organization problems as applied to American conditions. Even the course in Marxism-Leninism will be an application of the methods and lessons of Marxism and Leninism to the problems of the American working class.

In order to facilitate the stay of working class students from all over the country in New York City, the school will arrange that those who cannot pay for their maintenance will be put up in working class homes without charge. In that case, the students in question will require, however, money for textbooks, for food purchases when not at the home in question for out of town students, sent by their district or union, will be free. For further information, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

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New York and United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE II.

By MIKE ROSS.

BY conservative trade unions I do not mean those that are politically class-conscious like the needle trades, but rather the trade unions that are opposed to political action entirely. The Labor Party question presents itself as two entirely different problems in these two kinds of unions. In the case of the politically class-conscious unions the membership generally supports the Socialist Party or the Workers' Party. In this case it is necessary to carry on a fight for a united labor ticket and develop a movement for a labor party based on affiliation of political parties, unions, and other workers' organizations that believe in independent, working-class political action, thereby unifying the political power of the working class.

In the case of the conservative unions the main problem is how to develop political class-consciousness, and for this the labor party slogan is more effective than all the tactics that were ever used by the socialists or any other political sect.

The reason is that this propaganda and slogan is so broad in scope that all factional lines, political antagonisms, party prejudices and other jealousies are obliterated. The labor party on the political field is of the same importance as amalgamation on the industrial field. The masses of workers are easily convinced of its necessity. The methods of propaganda must be very simple and examples given that the workers are well acquainted with and easily understood.

FOR the teamsters we can point out how Hyman used the police to break their organization drive. For the building trades we can explain the struggle carried on for a large number of years to force the city to pay the union scale of wages to building trades workers (better known as "the prevailing rate of wages"). Although there is a law that the city must pay union wages, it is openly violated. Thousands of dollars have been and still are being spent in court by the unions to no effect. Hyman's successor, Walker, is continuing the same policy, as shown in his answer to the Central Trades and Labor Council committee when he said he couldn't do anything for the building trades men.

HOW to develop sentiment for a labor party in the conservative unions is of the utmost importance, as they embrace the great bulk of organized labor. The building trades alone number nearly two million workers.

The general methods are the same in all industries, viz., pointing out how courts issue injunctions, how law legislation is defeated, how police are used to break strikes and jail union leaders, how the government repudiates union wages in government employ, court decisions in labor, etc., etc. Then how the A. F. of L. policy of "rewarding friends" and "punishing enemies" reduces the political power of the workers to zero. All these things must be explained and propaganda in simple workers' language, giving examples of cases in his trade and ending by showing how a labor party unifies the interests of all sections of the working class.

Some of the international unions are even more reactionary and backward than the A. F. of L. bureaucracy itself. The policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies is already a recognition of political action, even though it leads objectively to support of capitalist politicians. At the last convention the carpenter bureaucrats even ruled out of order a resolution endorsing the A. F. of L. policy, as this was mixing in politics.

It is, therefore, necessary to use different tactics in different unions and in different situations, depending largely on trade union constitutions, the psychology and tradition of the workers of each trade, and many other circumstances. The comrades who are active in the trade unions

are naturally the most competent to judge, nevertheless a few main lines of action can be laid down.

In conservative trade unions, where reactionaries are in control, the first step must be to utilize every opportunity to point out the need for a united labor ticket and labor party. In the second stage we must advocate sending delegates to every labor party conference and see that our own people or sympathizers are elected. Most of the conservative trade unions have constitutional provisions against mixing in politics, and you will be told that it is unconstitutional to affiliate or send delegates; you must then insist that the delegates be sent for the purpose of investigating and bringing back reports and then the local can make a decision. If carried, this brings a splendid opportunity for propaganda purposes.

The third stage comes in the actual endorsement of labor party resolutions and affiliation to the labor party conference, or where one already exists, to the labor party. In this we feel the full antagonism of the reactionary officialdom, who will suppress every move we make in that direction, with the arguments that the constitution forbids it. Wherever possible this must be carried by mass action over the heads of the officials. Wherever the trade union constitution cannot be overcome in this manner, a national campaign must be conducted to repeal these constitutional provisions and every convention must be utilized to the full for that purpose.

IN local unions where we are in control but the national trade union machinery is in the hands of the bureaucrats, it is even more complicated and dangerous to carry out the endorsement of a labor party. The union bureaucrats know that we are challenging their leadership, and any violation of a constitutional provision will be met with a revocation of the charter of that local or the expulsion of the progressive leaders.

In such cases it may sometimes be well not to actually endorse a labor party resolution or to send delegates to labor party conferences or conventions, but to pass resolutions calling for a referendum on the constitutional provision. Or it can be approved in principle and stated that unfortunately the constitution prohibits favorable action, but the membership must work for the abolition of such restrictions.

However, it is sometimes necessary to risk a local or a number of locals and openly violate constitutional provisions, when such action will develop a mass sentiment for the labor party movement.

Sen. Deneen to Give Czarniecki Federal Job

Anthony Czarniecki, republican member of the election commission who tendered his resignation to be effective June 1 is to get a federal appointment from United States Senator Charles S. Deneen.

It has been rumored for months that he planned to resign and accept the Deneen appointment as collector at the port of Chicago.

ELIZABETH PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO BE HELD JUNE 2

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 31.—Workers' (Communist) Party membership meeting will be held Wednesday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock at 69 South Park St. The latest decision of the Communist International will be read and discussed. The drive for DAILY WORKER subs will also be taken up. Every member should attend. No member will be admitted without his dues card.

CHICAGO WORKERS PARTY TO HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON JUNE 4

Chicago Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting will be held at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Ave., Friday night, June 4. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and William F. Dunne will be the speakers. A report on the work of the plenum and on the role of THE DAILY WORKER will be made. Admission will be by membership card ONLY.

Workers Party of Buffalo Will Hold Picnic on June 6

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—The greatest treat of the coming season is promised workers at the picnic of the Workers' (Communist) Party at Schaffer's Grove, Sunday, June 6. Schaffer's Grove is a beautiful picnic ground on East Delavan avenue at the city line.

Buffalo's Merry Firms will conduct interesting athletic competitions. There will be dancing to the tunes of a good orchestra. Many surprises are being planned by the committee of picnic specialists.

That worker next door to you may not have time to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

BAKU TRIBUNAL BARES CRIME OF MENSHEVİK HEAD

Funtikov Aids British Murder Soviet Members

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), April 15 (By Mail).—The trial of Theodor Funtikov, head of the White Trans-Caspian government in 1918, commenced in Baku before the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

Funtikov is charged with organizing a revolt against the Soviet Government, with entering into communication with the British command in Persia, with complicity in the intervention of British troops into the Trans-Caucasus and Trans-Caspian and with complicity in the shooting of nine Askani and 26 Baku Commissars.

Mensheviks Invite British Troop. In June, 1918, the mensheviks and socialist-revolutionaries obtained a majority of the Baku Soviet and decided to invite the British troops to enter Baku, against which the Turkish forces were then conducting an offensive. The Council of People's Commissars had decided to withdraw from Astrakhan, but the Commissars were arrested by the order of Funtikov and lodged in jail at Krasnovodsk.

Murder 26 Commissars. On the night of September 20 26 commissars were taken from the jail and placed in a train going to Askani. At the 207 kilometer mark, in the desert, the train was stopped, the Commissars taken out and shot.

Keep Murder Secret. The nine Askaniand Commissars were shot in a similar way in the desert near Gyaur, in the presence of Funtikov. An important part in these operations was taken by Captain Tige Jones, chief of the staff of the British troops in the Caspian, who was present at the shootings.

It had been previously agreed between Funtikov and Captain Tige Jones that the shootings should be kept secret and this was to be achieved by letting it be known that the doomed men were taken to India and the British command giving an official receipt for the Commissars.

These facts are admitted by Funtikov in the following voluntary statement he has made to the court:

Funtikov's Confession.

"I, as chairman of the provisional executive committee of the Trans-Caspian region, certify the following: '1. Approximately on September 20 I learned that measures had been taken by Drujkin, chairman of the intelligence bureau, in cooperation with the representatives of the British Mission, Tige Jones, for the transfer of 26 Commissars from Krasnovodsk to India via Meshed. Drujkin asserted that the British Mission had declared that it was necessary to have the Baku Commissars in India. 'He stated to me that he had received a document from Tige Jones to the effect that the 26 Commissars had been handed over to the British authorities in Meshed.

Knew of Commissars' Fate.

"2. Actually, however, the Commissars were not taken to Meshed, but on the road between Krasnovodsk and Askaniand stations were shot by Drujkin and Tige Jones. I was aware of the fate that awaited the men, but I did not think it possible to prevent it.

"3. I cannot name the persons who came to Krasnovodsk to carry out the action described above without their knowledge and consent.

"4. The representative of the British Mission, Tige Jones, just before the shooting, spoke to me and to Drujkin about the necessity to shoot these men and, after the shooting, expressed satisfaction that it had taken place in accordance with the views of the British Mission.

"5. I know that after the Commissars were shot and buried all their belongings were burned.

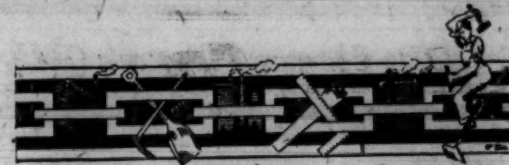
"Theodor Funtikov."

Funtikov pleaded guilty to the charges.

Jewish Committee in Russia Reports Great Success of Colonists

MOSCOW, May 28.—Most satisfactory progress is reported by James N. Rosenberg, vice chairman of the Jewish distribution committee of the United States, who has just returned to Moscow after three weeks' tour of fifty Jewish colonies in South Russia and the Crimea.

Already 50,000 Jews have been settled upon the 500,000 acres granted by the Soviet Government. Mr. Rosenberg said that although the financial help given by the American committee was a little more than \$2,000,000 thus far in addition to grants of land, timber and seed from the Soviet Government—a highly conservative estimate of the grain crop planted last winter was between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. In addition, there are large areas of corn, hay and vines and some orchards and tobacco plantations. Besides the tractors, which have been used continually, traveling from place to place and working for non-Jewish peasants as well as the colonists, the latter have been supplied with horses and oxen and now own fully 30,000 head. Mr. Rosenberg stressed the enthusiasm of the colonists and their eagerness to adopt the permanent life of the country.



ON THE JOB

CHICAGO STREET NUCLEUS No. 20 IS HEART AND SOUL BEHIND THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

By SAM MIRON, Daily Worker Agent.

At the last meeting of our nucleus, Monday, May 24, after a thorough discussion of the importance of the present DAILY WORKER campaign, it was decided to immediately get to work and secure at least one sub per member of the nucleus.

Also visit the few members of our nucleus who for some reason do not show up to the meetings, and see that they are made to subscribe to THE DAILY WORKER. \$10.00 were collected among the members present, to be immediately sent to THE DAILY WORKER as an advance on the subs we have pledged to secure.

Not less than one sub for THE DAILY WORKER, by every member of the nucleus, must be secured before the next meeting, was the unanimous resolution of the comrades.

We expect other Chicago nuclei to follow in the same spirit. Let's make the present subscription drive a success.

FOUR BUILDERS' CLUBS ISSUE WEEKLIES!

Once a Builders' Club gets going, there is no way to stop it. "Ways and means and many other things as well" are all tried. And now the new wrinkle is a Builders' Weekly. New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles are getting out mimeographed bulletins every week to stir up action—and they get it.

They are interesting bulletins. They tell which branches do best, what individuals are leading—they gossip, encourage, "pat on the back" and "pan" Builders—they do everything to cheer the busy Builder.

The moral is, of course, that each city should have one. Many cities (a dozen at least) issue them more or less regularly. But don't let your Builders' group lag behind. Polish up your little horn and hammer, add a touch of humor—and the other workers will be glad to hear from you every week!

WORKERS' SHARE OF AUTOMOBILE DOLLAR DECREASES 7%, BOSSES SHARE INCREASES BY 15%

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Labor's share of the automobile dollar is shrinking under large-scale mass production, as revealed in the United States census of manufacturers for 1925. These figures show that last year only 32.4% of the value created in the industry went to wages, compared with 40% in 1923 and 38.6% in 1919. In 1899, the first year in which automobile production appears in the census, the workers received 44.8% of the value they created.

Boss Gets Plums.

In 1925, according to the figures, automobile manufacturers received \$3,371,855,805 for their output, an increase of \$208,257,931 over 1923. Deducting the cost of materials leaves the actual value created by manufacture at \$1,168,865,466, an increase of \$163,003,944 over 1923. In 1925, however, those who actually produced the motor vehicles received only \$379,284,935, a decrease of \$27,445,343 from 1923. While employer receipts increased 15% in 2 years, labor's receipts for operating the industry decreased nearly 7%.

Wages and Value Added.

Department of commercial figures showing the history of the industry over a quarter of a century, as reflected in wages paid and the value added by labor, are:

Auto Industry	Total Wages	Value added By Mfr.
1899	\$ 1,320,658	\$ 2,943,724
1909	33,180,474	86,091,662
1914	66,934,359	210,632,572
1919	312,165,870	809,251,713
1921	221,973,536	564,324,891
1923	406,730,278	1,015,864,522
1925	379,284,935	1,168,865,466

There were only 2,241 workers in the industry in 1899. By 1914 the number had increased to 79,307; by 1919 to 210,559; and by 1923 to 241,348. In 1925 the number fell to 226,956.

Average Wages.

Average annual wages in 1899 were \$589. In 1914 the average wage was \$444; in 1919, \$1,482; in 1923, \$1,684; and in 1925, \$1,670. At the same time the value created by manufacture per worker increased from \$1,312, in 1899 to \$2,657 in 1914; to \$3,841 in 1919; to \$4,210 in 1923 and to \$5,152 in 1925. In the 6 years 1919 to 1925 the value produced per worker increased 34% while his compensation for the year increased 12.6%. In the last 2 years the value produced per worker has increased 22.3% while his compensation shows a slight decrease.

Need Industrial Union.

If the workers in the industry had increased their compensation since 1923 as rapidly as the value of their output increased, they would have averaged \$2,059 in wages in 1925, or \$389 more than they received. The ability to secure their share of the increased value they are producing will come when the organization of an auto workers' union keeps pace with mass production.

Boston City Laborers Get 50c a Day More

BOSTON.—(FP)—Boston city laborers are to get \$5 a day after May 28 instead of \$4.50. Public Works Dept. Employees Union 149 announces. Coal teamsters organized in local 68 have won \$1 a week wage increase by the new two-year pact signed by the union. As a result of a communication from the Passaic Central Labor union, the Boston central body is calling on all affiliated unions to assist the textile strike in New Jersey.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Unionism

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

By A. Losovsky. Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, it is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U.

125 pages. 50 Cents.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

By Wm. Z. Foster. An indictment of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and a statement of the advantages of amalgamation into industrial unions for the American labor movement.

25 Cents.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By Tom Bell.

In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet.

Paper—15 Cents.

Soviet Russia

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

No book in recent years has created such widespread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions.

238 pages.

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INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

By A. Heller.

Tells in detail for the first time the practical results of the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921.

Cloth—\$1.00

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A history of the Russian Revolution enlivened by accounts of the author's varied experiences in Soviet Russia.

50 Cents.

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FAKE REPORT ON RABCO'S IS SHOWN UP

**Tribune Liar Fakes
Bukharin's Report**

By M. A. SKROMNY

In Saturday issue of the Chicago Daily Tribune its Riga correspondent, Donald Day, is trying to convince the readers of the Soviet Union are agents of the Cheka, and that 2,000 of them have been assassinated by "angry Russians."

As usual, the correspondent from Riga is unable to state a plain fact without adding a few lies to it. While it is quite possible that two thousand worker correspondents had been killed, it is not true that the worker correspondents are agents of the Cheka, nor that they have been killed simply by "angry Russians."

The Riga liar states: "According to M. Bukharin, the Soviet government has 250,000 of these correspondents on the payroll."

We challenge the Tribune and its Riga liar to produce proof of such a statement, by Com. Bukharin. It is one of those lies that are being manufactured in Riga, Vienna, Berlin, etc., by the agents of the counter-revolutionary remnants, the social democrats, social-revolutionaries, anarchists and monarchists, and sold to the correspondents of the bourgeois press.

Not Agents of the Government.

The worker and peasant correspondents of the Soviet Union never had, nor have they now anything officially to do with the Soviet government.

With the liquidation of illiteracy, the Russian workers and peasants are not only eager to read but also to write. This is one of the main reasons for the tremendous growth of the press and the worker correspondents' movement.

The workers are eager to tell the world about the injustice practiced by the remnants of the czarist government, who will live and do their dirty work in many instances when not watched carefully. They also battle against inefficiency, neglect of duty, waste, etc. The workers and peasants consider it their sacred duty to defend their country from the grafters, criminals, bootleggers, etc. In the Soviet Union one will not find states attorneys at banquets with gamblers, nor running around in automobiles with gunmen and bootleggers, nor can a member of the government be found to deal in government property, as for instance in the famous Teapot Dome case in this country and get away with it. Even the lesser lights than the Daughertys in this country find their way quickly in the Soviet Union to the cell thanks to the exposures by the worker and peasant correspondents. The worker and peasant correspondents of the Soviet Union are not the agents of the Cheka, nor of the government. They are the eyes and conscience of the nation. Any wrong done to the country whether political or economic, they will expose in the press, from which the proper institutions, political, economic, sanitary, etc., take their tips.

How They Do It.

To illustrate how this works, we will give here the report of Gudok, (Whistle), the daily paper of the railroad workers union.

For the last year Gudok received from its worker correspondents 84,973 letters. Among them there were 3,653 complaints against the conditions of labor; 3,931 on wages; 1,369 on housing conditions; 2,549 on trade union work, etc. After investigation by the proper institutions, conditions have been remedied on 4 railroad lines, 22 local sections, 82 railroad stations and adjustments have been made in the cases of 144 individuals.

Thanks to these letters better equipment was installed in 6 electric stations, 18 railroad depots, 141 stations, 10 local sections and 12 railroad lines. In the struggle against the criminal elements thanks to these letters in the Gudok, 98 people have been dismissed from their jobs and indicted. For neglect of duty and misdemeanors 802 have been fined or received light punishments.

Gudok has 12,000 worker correspondents doing the same work. They are not on any payroll. They do not write for the money that is in it, as the capitalist reporters do, but for the interest of their class and their country, the country of the workers and peasants Soviets. Nor are they all Communists. According to a statement by Comrade M. Ulianov (the editor of the Worker Peasant Correspondent), in the Moscow Pravda of May 5, 1926, among the 250,000 worker correspondents, there are between 30% to 35% non-party people. Among the peasant correspondents the percentage is even higher.

Very often the criminal elements get even with these brave workers. The bootleggers, village kulaks (exploiters), white guards, bandits and similar types, attack and even kill the worker correspondents. These murderers are called by the Tribune "angry Russians."

The worker correspondents of the Soviet Union are not agents of the Cheka, nor stool pigeons as the Tribune is trying to imply. They are the crusaders for truth and honesty, the terror of the grafters and criminals.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

SPEED-UP IS FIERCE AT ST. PAUL FORD SHOP

Hospital Beds Are Always Filled

By a Worker Correspondent
ST. PAUL, May 31. — The Ford Motor company plant here maintains the standard of exploitation demanded by Ford's desire to amass greater profits. The plant operates night and day and the three shift system, the great numbers of the men put in 12 hours a day at the strenuous pace.

Chain Speeds-Up Workers.
While the average hourly rate of pay is about 75 cents, the worker is kept at piece-work speed by the chain system. The poor devil, who cannot stand the terrific grind, is shifted around from one job to another 'till one is found that he can fit into. His last stand is in the paint shop. He knows that if he fails to "stand the zaff" there he is due for the can.

Only fifteen minutes are allowed for lunch. Many must return to work before finishing their lunch. In cases of short stops in the chain thru no fault of the workers, all workers involved must punch out and be docked for the time lost.

Bad Hospital Facilities.
Company doctors and company hospital facilities at the plant are provided for accidents, for which the worker must pay after a period of time. Accidents are very numerous. The beds are continuously filled. Often injured workers must be taken elsewhere. In one instance a worker complained that he had not received proper treatment in the hospital. At this the doctor swore at him and told him he was drunk, and ordered him out of the place.

In cases of absence due to sickness, failure to notify the shop results in a penalty of from two to four weeks pay-off.

In the last canvass of the Community Chest charity fund, every worker was required to contribute at least \$5. Those who did not do so were told that it would be deducted from their checks.

Dinhoffer Brothers Jewelry Workers Must Organize Into Union

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, May 31. — The workers of Dinhoffer Brothers, jewelry manufacturers, located at 150 LaFayette street, are one of the most exploited in the jewelry trade in New York. This exploitation is due to the fact that the jewelry workers are unorganized.

Workers change very quickly in this shop. When the company advertises for several workers about 100 appear for the job. The company, seeing that there are more workers than jobs, cuts the wages of those that are at work. Wages have been cut so that the workers are able to make but from \$12 to \$25 a week. Most of the workers work for wages that are closer to the \$12 figure.

The jewelry workers, in order to better their conditions, must organize their industry and fight the bosses for better working conditions.

Fire Workers.
Many of the workers, fearing the loss of the jobs, donated the \$5. A number of workers refused to donate to this boss-controlled charity institution. In a few days after their refusal they were laid off. The foremen gave as their excuse that work was slack. Many of the workers laid off were highly skilled and had worked for the company for five years or more.

When these workers sought work, despite stereotyped stories of prosperity and the urgent need of workers in the Toledo Times, they were unable to get a job. Everywhere they were turned down. A number of them, suspecting that the company had put them on a blacklist, changed their names and found jobs.

Pastor Sports In Car.
While these workers who refused to contribute to the boss-controlled charity institution walked the streets looking for jobs the weak-chinned pastor at the head of the fund rode around in an expensive car. A number of the boss satellites on this fund drawn down good salaries out of the funds raised for taking care of the "poor and needy."

An Article on Rabors in June Issue of American Worker Correspondent.
A very interesting article on the worker correspondent movement in the Soviet Union by Comrade Alexander Bittelman will appear in the June number of the American worker correspondent. The issue will be off the press in a few days.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

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LOS ANGELES
FIRST SUMMER OUTING
Sunday, June 6, 1926
EAGLE ROCK PARK
GOOD AMUSEMENTS AND GAMES

Tickets, including round trip, 50c—Busses leave Brooklyn and Mott and 6th and L. A. Sts. 8:30 p. m.
Don't take your lunch with you. We will serve plate lunch and refreshments.

Auspices Women's Consumers Educational League.
DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK: Take North Broadway to Pasadena Avenue and drive as far as Annandale Blvd. Follow Boulevard to Eagle Rock Park. Those who wish to go direct can take the "W" Eagle Rock Car and ride to the end of the line; then walk to the park.

WORKER CORRESPONDENT CLASS MEETS TONIGHT TO DISCUSS LIVE PAPER

The worker correspondents' class will meet Tuesday, June 1, at 8 p. m., at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. The articles for the second issue of the Living Newspaper to be issued June 6, will be discussed. All students are requested to send in the articles as soon as possible.

**LOSE JOBS FOR
REFUSING AID
TO BOSS' CHARITY**

**Willis-Overland Puts
Workers on Blacklist**

By a Worker Correspondent.
TOLEDO, O., May 31. — A number of skilled workers were fired by the Willis-Overland Company for refusing to contribute to the Community Chest Fund. This Community Chest Fund is a bosses' charity organization. It opened a campaign to raise \$760,000. The Willis-Overland Company immediately topped the list with a \$10,000 donation. Word was then sent around the plant that every worker was expected to donate \$5 apiece or lose their jobs.

Fear Unionism.
The company is continually devising new schemes with which they can keep the workers from seeing the tremendous exploitation in the Westinghouse plant. The company fears union organization and does all it can to keep the workers in a state that it will be impossible for union organizers to organize the plant.

Despite these efforts of the company the workers are getting wise to the bosses' game and more and more they begin to realize that the only way to get higher wages is thru strong union organization.

**SECOND ISSUE OF
LIVE NEWSPAPER
IN ENGLISH, JUNE 6**

The second issue of the Living Newspaper in the English language will be out Sunday, June 6, at the outing arranged by the worker correspondents of THE DAILY WORKER, together with the Party Press Builders and the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian worker correspondents of Chicago, at Mervel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite Adalbert's cemetery.

Preparations are under way to make this second issue even better than the first one. There will be more interesting cartoons, stories, poems, etc.

The Living Newspaper will be one of the attractions at the picnic. There will also be dancing, games and contests.

Also Russian Living Newspaper.
The ninth number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Sunday, June 6, at Mervel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's cemetery.

It will be the first summer issue of Prolet-Tribune. During the summer months the paper will be issued outdoors.

The general admission price is 50 cents. Tickets bought in advance are 40 cents.

Get your tickets in advance!
**Foster Will Speak
in New York June 4**

NEW YORK, May 31. — William Z. Foster who has recently returned from a six months stay in the Soviet Union, will speak on "The Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926" on Friday evening, June 4, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League.

The admission charge is 25 cents. Tickets are now ready and can be gotten at the headquarters, 108 E. 14 St. or at the Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.

**Butcher Workmen Hold
Convention on June 21st**

LOUISVILLE, May 31. — (FP) — The 12th regular convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America opens in Louisville June 21. The previous convention was held in St. Paul in 1922 when the membership as reported to the American Federation of Labor was 19,600. The 1925 membership was 12,200. Ten years ago in 1915 it was 7,300. The peak was attained in 1919 with 66,300 members.

WESTINGHOUSE HIGH WAGES ARE MERELY A MYTH

**Worker Toils 7 Months,
Saves But \$14**

By Andy, Worker Correspondent.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31. — "I am as rich today as I was seven months ago," declared one worker as he quit employment in the Westinghouse plant.

This worker had toiled in the shop for seven months. At the end of his seven months' toil all he had was \$14 in his pocket.

Play Up Company Scheme.
The Westinghouse company always boasts of the high wages that it pays its workers. Thousands of posters are hung in the various departments of the plant telling how well off a worker is that works for the Westinghouse.

The insurance plan, the fund saving plan, the pension scheme, the plan that promotes you to a higher position, the educational plan and a number of other company schemes to keep the worker contented and make him forget his exploitation are played up to the greatest possible degree.

These signs seek to convince the workers that the reason why they fail to get increases in their wages is because they lack brains and are not faithful enough to their employers.

**Bishop Brown Loses
Court Fight Against
Deposition Decree**

NEW YORK, May 31. — Bishop William Montgomery Brown, famous for his book on "Christianism and Communism" and cordially hated by the capitalist classes in his own church, the Protestant Episcopal, has lost his court fight to force reinstatement in the church from which he had been removed by the church's synod or bishops for being too radical to be a bishop.

Bishop Brown started proceedings against the organization officers to restrain them from enforcing the deposition decree, naming William W. Skiddy as treasurer of the church and holder of the church property in which Bishop Brown had a pensioner's interest as a retired clergyman.

The court decree practically upholds the contention of the church that Skiddy was not the treasurer, that it owned no such property as specified, and that the edict of deposition made by the church was one from an ecclesiastical body over which the civil courts have no jurisdiction.

**Soviet Union Women
Take Large Part in
Ruling the Nation**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31. — Nearly 22 per cent of members of city legislative bodies in the Soviet Union will be women this year, and over 10 per cent of the members of the rural Soviets, according to reports of the annual elections held in March and April received by the Russian information bureau. The percentages indicate a marked increase over last year. In the Ukraine 22,500 women were elected to the various rural Soviets.

Reports from Soviet Russia proper (containing about 75 per cent of the population of the Union) show that 47.4 per cent of the rural electorate voted to the polls this year, as compared with 40.1 per cent in 1925. In district cities 46.1 per cent of the electorate voted as compared with 38.5 per cent last year. In the provincial capitals 48 per cent of the electorate cast ballots.

**Mandate Business in
Near East Slaughters
120 Arab Tribesmen**

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 31. — While the British have their quarrels with the French over imperialist possessions, they are unwilling to have any Syrian natives in revolt against the French "mandate" bring their forces onto the territory of Iraq, the puppet state set up by another "mandate" of the league of nations.

In a battle with 2,000 Arabs, who crossed from French territory into Iraq, the British troops, using armored Rolls-Royce and Ford cars, killed 120 natives and used the Iraq native troops, subject to the puppet Iraq government of Sheikh Ajil, to drive back the Arabs into French territory. Machine guns mowed down the Arabs while airplanes followed them far back into French territory.

RUSSIA AIDED ARMENIA IN TIME OF NEED

**Allied Powers Deserted
Nation After War**

NEW YORK, May 31. — Armenia, which was promised a free country and all kinds of aid by the allied powers after the world war, found that she was deserted by these powers after the war while some tried to bring her under their domination, and that Soviet Russia was the only nation which really sought to aid Armenia.

Soviet Aids Armenia.
"Armenia suffered more than any other nation during the war," declared Karen Michaelian, head of the delegation from Soviet Armenia in the United States now in New York in an interview with a DAILY WORKER representative. "The western powers promised us a free country at the termination of the world war. After the war we found they had abandoned us entirely. Soviet Russia gave us a home, protection and aided the cultural progress of our people."

"Today we have a parliament of our own. We have made great progress in education. There are today 8,000 schools, 9 high schools, a university, a museum, many libraries and theaters, and a conservatory of music."

When asked as to the purpose of the delegation in America, he declared:

Mission Is Non-Political.
"The purpose of our mission in America is not a political one. We have come here merely to see the present situation in the Armenian colonies."

The other members of the delegation are Dr. Ganisaryan and Vartanian, both of whom represent the Armenian Red Cross organization. Karen Michaelian represents the Society for the Restoration of the Armenian in their homeland.

Any boy will tell you that this is glorious. Whoopie! you bet! Sailing along up there close to the clouds, with an engine full of power, magically harnessed, subject to the faintest pressure from the ball of your foot. The power of ninety horses—think of that! Suppose you had had ninety horses out there in front of you, forty-five pairs in a long line, galloping around the side of a mountain, wouldn't that make your pulses jump? And this magic ribbon of concrete laid out for you, winding here and there, feeling its way upward with hardly a variation of grade, taking off the shoulder of a mountain, cutting straight through the apex of another, diving into the black belly of a third; twisting, turning, tilting inward on the outside curves, tilting outward on the inside curves, so that you were always balanced, always safe—and with a white-painted line marking the centre, so that you always knew exactly where you had a right to be—what magic had done all this?

Dad had explained it—money had done it. Men of money had said the word, and surveyors and engineers had come, and diggers by the thousands, swarming Mexicans and Indians, bronze of skin, armed with picks and shovels; and great steam shovels with long hanging lobster-claws of steel; derricks with wide swinging arms, scrapers and grading machines, steel drills and blasting men with dynamite, rock-crushers, and concrete mixers that ate sacks of cement by the thousand, and drank water from a flour-stained hose, and had round steel bellies that turned all day with a grinding noise. All these had come, and for a year or two they had toiled, and yard by yard they had unrolled the magic ribbon.

Never since the world began had there been men of power equal to this. And Dad was one of them; he could do things like that, he was on his way to do something like that now. At seven o'clock this evening, in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel at Beach City, a man would be waiting, Ben Skutt, the oil-scout, whom Dad described as his "lease-hound"; he would have a big "proposition" all lined up, and the papers ready for signature. So it was that Dad had a right to have the road clear; that was the meaning of the sharp military voice of the horn, speaking through its nose: "Whanhh! Whanhh! Dad is coming! Get out of the way! Whanhh! Whanhh!"

The boy sat, eager-eyed, alert; he was seeing the world, in a fashion he had dreamed in the days of Haroun al Raschid—from a magic horse that galloped on top of the clouds, from a magic carpet that went sailing through the air. It was a giant's panorama unrolling itself; new vistas opening at every turn, valleys curving below you, hilltops rising above you, processions of ranges, far as your eye could reach. Now that you were in the heart of the range, you saw that there were trees in the deep gorges, towering old pine trees, gnarled by storms and split by lightning; or clumps of live oaks that made pleasant spaces like English parks. But up on the tops there was only brush, now fresh with the brief spring green; mesquite and sage and other desert plants, that had learned to bloom quickly, while there was water, and then stand the long baking drought. They were spotted with orange-colored patches of dodder, a plant that grew in long threads like corn-silk, weaving a garment on top of the other plants; it killed them—but there were plenty more.

Other hills were all rock, of an endless variety of color. You saw surfaces mottled and spotted like the skins of beasts—tawny leopards, and creatures red and grey or black and white, whose names you did not know. There were hills made of boulders, scattered as if giants had been throwing them in battle; there were blocks piled up, as if the children of giants had grown tired of play. Rocks towered like cathedral arches over the road; through such an arch you swung out into view of a gorge, yawning below, with a stout white barrier to protect you as you made the turn. Out of the clouds overhead a great bird came sailing; his wings collapsed as if he had been shot, and he dived into the abyss. "Was that an eagle?" asked the boy. "Buzzard," answered Dad, who had no romance in him.

Higher and higher they climbed, the engine purring softly, one unvarying note. Underneath the wind-shield were dials and gauges in complicated array: a speedometer with a little red line showing exactly how fast you were going; a clock, and an oil gauge, a gas gauge, an ammeter, and a thermometer that mounted slowly on a long grade like this. All these things were in Dad's consciousness—a still more complicated machine. For, after all, what was ninety horse-power compared with a million dollar power? An engine might break down, but Dad's mind had the efficiency of an engine of the sun. They were due at the top of the grade by ten o'clock; and the boy's attitude was that of the old farmer with a new gold watch, who stood on his front porch in the early morning, remarking, "If that sun don't get over the hill in three minutes, she's late."

(To be continued.)



(Continued from page 1.)

over, fainter in color, and mysterious. You knew you had to go up there, and it was interesting to guess where a road might break in. As you came nearer, the great masses changed color—green, or grey, or tawny yellow. No trees grew upon them, but bushes of a hundred shades. They were spotted with rocks, black, white, brown, or red; also with the pale flames of the yucca, a plant which reared a thick stem ten feet or more in the air, and covered it with small flowers in a huge mass, exactly the shape of a candle flame, but one that never flickered in the wind.

The road began to climb in earnest; it swung around the shoulder of a hill, and there was a sign in red letters: "Guadalupe Grade: Speed limit on curves 15 miles per hour." Dad gave no evidence that he knew how to read, either that sign, or his speedometer. Dad understood that signs were for people who did not know how to drive; for the initiate few the rule was, whatever speed left you on your own half of the highway. In this case the road lay on the right side of the pass; you had the mountain on your right, and hugged it closely as you swung round the turns; the other fellow had the outside edge, and in the cheerful phrase of the time, it was "his funeral."

Another concession Dad made—wherever the bend was to the right, so that the mass of the mountain obstructed the road, he sounded his horn. It was a big, commanding horn, hidden somewhere under the capacious hood of the car; a horn for a man whose business took him on flying trips over a district big enough for an ancient empire; who had important engagements waiting at the end of his journey, and who went through, day or night, fair weather or foul. The voice of his horn was sharp and military; there was in it no undertone of human kindness. At fifty miles an hour there is no place for such emotions—what you want is for people to get out of the way, and do it quick, and you tell them so. "Whanhh!" said the horn—a sound you must make through your nose, for the horn was one big nose. A sudden swing of the highway—"Whanhh!"—and then an elbow jutting out and another swing—"Whanhh!"—so you went winding up, up, and the rocky walls of Guadalupe Pass resounded to the strange new cry—"Whanhh! Whanhh!" The birds looked about in alarm, and the ground squirrels dived into their sandy entrance-holes, and ranchmen driving rickety Fords down the grade, and tourists coming to Southern California with all their chickens and dogs and babies and mattresses and tin pans tied onto the running-boards—these swung out to the last perilous inch of the highway, and the low, swift roadster sped on: "Whanhh! Whanhh!"

Any boy will tell you that this is glorious. Whoopie! you bet! Sailing along up there close to the clouds, with an engine full of power, magically harnessed, subject to the faintest pressure from the ball of your foot. The power of ninety horses—think of that! Suppose you had had ninety horses out there in front of you, forty-five pairs in a long line, galloping around the side of a mountain, wouldn't that make your pulses jump? And this magic ribbon of concrete laid out for you, winding here and there, feeling its way upward with hardly a variation of grade, taking off the shoulder of a mountain, cutting straight through the apex of another, diving into the black belly of a third; twisting, turning, tilting inward on the outside curves, tilting outward on the inside curves, so that you were always balanced, always safe—and with a white-painted line marking the centre, so that you always knew exactly where you had a right to be—what magic had done all this?

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Keep Cool About Mexico

With the most sinister and deliberate determination the capitalist government of the United States is preparing an excuse to send soldiers across the border into Mexico in order to bring that rich territory under the absolute domination of Wall Street.

Following close upon the heels of the agitation against Mexico for deporting a priest who was engaged in criminal activities within the borders of that country, the reptile press now reports the kidnapping and torture by Mexicans of Americans.

All of the so-called victims were in Mexico as agents of the oil, mineral or sugar trust interests; they were there trying to fasten more firmly the chains of peonage upon the Mexicans. Five men are alleged to have been captured by Mexicans. Not one of them had any business across the border. One of them is described as a mining engineer who was endeavoring to pave the way for his masters to pillage more of the mineral resources of that country. Two others were engaged in aiding the British oil trust extract petroleum from the ground. A fourth was engaged by the sugar trust and was director of the second largest sugar plantation in Mexico, while the fifth was owner of a large mine in his own name.

Such people and thousands of their ilk are engaged in the methodical and violent pillaging of the natural resources of Mexico and the most beastly exploitation of the native workers of that country. But the government of Mexico is not so responsive to Wall Street as is required to guarantee its investments, hence the propaganda to invade Mexico to "protect American citizens and property."

American workers will refuse to get excited about the turmoil on the Mexican border. For the most part the stories are pure fabrications and in some cases investigation has proved that the people described as "undergoing tortures at the hands of the Mexicans do not exist and never have existed."

Those American agents of imperialism in Mexico have no business there. If they sometimes get into trouble with the Mexicans that is their affair and no intelligent worker will for one moment think of putting on a uniform and going across the border at the request of a Morgan lackey in the White House on the pretext of defending the field agents of imperialism in Mexico.

Coolidge at Arlington

Speaking at Arlington cemetery on Decoration Day, the Wall Street lackey who occupies the White House delivered one of the most brazen defenses of the imperialist plunderers of his career.

Over the graves of the favored "heroes" of many wars, at the national shrine of militarism, Coolidge boasted of the fact that "our country has never had a better equipped army or a more efficient navy in time of peace than it has at the present time." His laudatory remarks about the land and sea forces were followed by a eulogium to the air forces wherein he proclaimed that "our whole military establishment is being made worthy of the power and dignity of this great nation."

After these boasts of the imperious might of the nation, Coolidge lapsed into his usual soliloquy on pacifism which has become threadbare because of its violent use to conceal the insatiable imperialist greed of this government and the class it serves.

"The American forces," said Coolidge, "are distinctly the forces of peace. They are the guarantees of that order and tranquility in this part of the world which is alike beneficial to us and all the other nations."

During these utterances Coolidge turned toward the West Indies where the Haitians are now enjoying the sublime blessings of that tranquility of which he spoke so feelingly.

American forces are forces of peace—the peace of the desert, where even the mildest protest evokes the most savage repression. Every recent utterance of Coolidge and his cabinet members has been devoted to one theme—the military power of this country and the necessity for making it still mightier in order to guarantee the "peace of the world."

But those who perceive the real social forces beneath the words of the governmental spokesmen know that the peace of the world they yearn for can be realized only after the most frightful blood baptism in history. So colossal must be the sacrifice of workers before the Wall Street dream of world domination becomes a reality that long ere that time comes the workers will rise in their might and put a stop to the extermination of peoples of the earth.

Reliable and Timely News

On many occasions THE DAILY WORKER has demonstrated the fact that it is indispensable to workers who desire to know what is happening in the world. Weeks ago in our columns we printed the details of the murder in China by Chang Tso-Lin, the agent of Japanese imperialism, of Shao Chang-Shi, the editor of the Peking Press. The news item conveying this information was dated Moscow, April 27.

One month and one day later, on May 28, the eminent *Chicago Tribune*, which modestly calls itself the "world's greatest newspaper," published the story as up-to-the-minute news.

Other news that exposes the role of the imperialist brigades that appears in our paper is systematically suppressed in the capitalist press, while the labor news of this country almost invariably is excluded from the great dailies of the master class.

These facts should enable THE DAILY WORKER Builders to easily obtain subscriptions from their shop mates.

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IN THIS ISSUE—READ IT EVERY DAY

New York Once Sold for \$24



Peter Minuit, an early Dutchman, once bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for trinkets and whiskey amounting to \$24. A little later the land was divided among a few families for a cost not very much greater. Some of these families, like the Van Rensselaers, are now the very cream of New York society, having sold the swindled property in some instances for a thousand dollars a foot. Above are members of a historical society re-enacting the first American real estate deal.

Coolidge Boosts the Navy

By H. M. WICKS.

The unveiling of a statue in Washington of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor which won the historic victory over the ironclad Merrimac during the civil war, gave Cal. Coolidge another excuse to extol the military might of the imperialist government of the United States. Also, because of the fact that one of the most subservient administration senators now up for re-election happens to be of Swedish descent, Coolidge utilized the achievements of the inventor, Ericsson, as a background for most extravagant praise of Irving L. Lenroot, senior senator from Wisconsin.

Changes Front on Primaries. Hitherto the administration senators running for re-election in the primaries have pleaded in vain for open endorsement of Coolidge, but to no avail. While prominent cabinet members have stepped into the breach and assured the republican voters that the old guard senators had the support of the administration Coolidge himself has remained silent. One after another of the stalwarts went down to defeat—McKinley, Pepper, Stanfield.

Lenroot, then whom there is none more servile to the Wall Street administration at Washington, faces the insurgent LaFollette machine in the Wisconsin primaries, and the president reverses his policy of silence and proclaims the exalted virtues and achievements of the Wisconsin solon in the course of his speech at the unveiling of the Ericsson monument.

"As these Americans of Swedish blood have increased in numbers and taken up the duties of citizenship, they have been prominent in all ranks of public life. They have been distinguished in the public service of the states, filling many of the offices from the governorship down. I shall name but one of the public officials of the Swedish race who have served our country so faithfully as representative of the great legion whose names spring to our thoughts, a learned lawyer, blessed with great ability, possessed of high character, a seasoned parliamentarian with a record of prominent leadership in the legislature of his own state and in the congress of the United States, a man endowed with the old Norse spirit, a true American, the senior senator from Wisconsin, Irving L. Lenroot."

The known opposition of Coolidge to any move that the farmers regard as effective farm legislation, the cancellation of European debts while the condition of the American farmer becomes ever worse, the increasing taxation against the small business men and other middle class elements and the existence in Wisconsin of the powerful LaFollette political machine representing the small capitalist elements and thus far able to obtain the support of the farmers, makes his endorsement of Lenroot of rather doubtful value.

Will Grasp at a Straw. Lenroot has very little to lose, as he cannot win on his own record. He will seize upon any support from any quarter. It is also questionable whether Coolidge's support is a help or a hindrance. Politically Coolidge, as the agent of the Wall Street combine, is practically nil. It appears, however, that Lenroot demanded endorsement of the administration, not so much

because he thinks Wisconsin will be impressed with the driving eulogium bestowed upon him by Coolidge, but because the administration contemplates giving Lenroot a lame-duck political appointment after his defeat in Wisconsin.

Glorifies the Navy.

Few in the United States remember who Ericsson was or what he did. The unveiling of his statue was utilized not so much to praise the achievements of this Swedish immigrant who came to this country and perfected a number of inventions, among which was the Monitor, as it was to boast of the military might of the United States and to indulge in imperialist propaganda of the most vicious sort.

Again displaying his almost total ignorance of the history of the world that he inhabits, President Coolidge ruminated on the conquests of William the conqueror and in a most ludicrous historical analogy stated that "the old spirit of the vikings" still persisted in Ericsson, which is not only poor history but worse anthropology and psychology, as it implies that spiritual characteristics are transmitted through the centuries.

The only correct statement in his whole speech last Saturday was his quotation from the *London Times* of that period to the effect that naval warfare had been revolutionized by the success of the Monitor over the Merrimac and that "the day before this momentous battle England had 149 first class warships; the day after she had but 2."

After dilating upon Ericsson's contributions to the civil war, Coolidge reverted to the hackneyed statement that the glorified Swede was "a lover

of peace, not war," that pacifist disguise under which today is concealed the most malevolent imperialist conspiracy.

Hailed in the capitalist press as a tribute to the Swedish immigrants and descendants of immigrants who now live in this country, the Coolidge speech was nothing but a cheap plea for the building of greater navies, more powerful engines of destruction for the next war that imperialism is brewing for the working class of the world, where the capitalists, if they have their way, will strew the bodies of American workers—whether they be Swedes, Germans, Poles, Irish, Negroes or from any other stock—from one end of the earth to the other in order that rapacious imperialism may march forward to still more conquests.

Organized Unemployed Aid the British Miners

LONDON.—(FP)—That the unemployed were with the men out on general strike is evident in the statement by the National Unemployed Workers committee:

"The organized unemployed throughout the country have offered their assistance to the trades councils and local strike committees, and this has been accepted in all cases. Not one member of the organized unemployed has attempted to blackleg."

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

When Gas Explodes



When an explosion of natural gas wrecked a residence in Canton, O., the owner, who was in the bathroom, was blown thru the side of the house out into the yard. His wife and their young child were in a room on the second floor of the house when the floor fell, dropping them to the first floor. None was seriously injured. Workers in the street had turned off the gas line to repair the street and the explosion occurred when the gas was turned on again. This danger is a constant menace to workers' homes, almost exclusively utilizing gas. Electric improvements would obviate these dangers.

"Greatest Soul in Jail"

Story of Massachusetts

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

YOU will find in the life of Henry D. Thoreau an anecdote of the time when he refused to pay taxes to a state government which captured Negroes and returned them to slavery.

In due process of law he was confined in jail for his offense; and Ralph Waldo Emerson came to visit him and said:

"Henry, what are you doing here?"

The answer was:

"Waldo, what are you doing not here?"

In line with this high precedent, I went about a year ago to call upon one of the world's gentlest spirits, now confined in the Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown. He did not rebuke me for my failure to join him; nevertheless, by his beauty and sweetness of spirit, he made me so ashamed of myself that shortly afterwards I also was moved to get myself into jail. So spreads the spirit of martyrdom!

Who is this great man of Massachusetts? I have before me his autobiography. It is entitled "The Story of a Proletarian Life," by Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

In this book I learn that he was born in the town of Villafranca, in Piedmont, Italy. He was the child of peasants, and was eager for knowledge and was promised an education, but when his father read in a newspaper that 42 lawyers had applied for a position in Turin which paid only seven dollars a month, he decided that an education was not what it was cracked up to be.

So, at the age of thirteen, the boy was turned over to the mercies of a baker, who worked him from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, seven days a week, except for three hours off every other Sunday. After six years the boy went home ruined in health and, after watching his mother die in great agony, he decided to come to our land of promise. He landed forlorn and friendless at the Battery and was permitted to work as dishwasher in a "rich club." Apparently the club was not rich enough to be generous to its dishwashers, because the hours were long, the garret in which the workers slept was suffocatingly hot and the vermin did not permit them to sleep.

So Vanzetti went to work in one of the most famous restaurants of New York's Bohemian life. Many times, no doubt, you have dined in this restaurant, perhaps with celebrities. If so, you were busy with celebrities and never thought about the dishwashers. Listen!

"The pantry was horrible. There was not a single window in it. When the electric light for some reason was out it was totally dark, so that one couldn't move without running into things. The vapor of the boiling water where the plates, pans and silver were washed formed great drops of water on the ceiling, took up all the dust and grime there, then fell slowly on by one upon my head as I worked below."

"During working hours the heat was terrific. The table linens amassed in barrels near the pantry gave out nauseating exhalations. The sinks had no direct sewerage connection. Instead, the water was permitted to overrun to the floor. In the center of the room there was a drain. Every night the pipe was clogged and the greasy water rose higher and higher and we trudged in the slime."

The young Italian was afraid to stay here on account of the possibility of consumption, so he went out into the country, and the farmers and the wives of the poor were kind to him, and he got work with pick and shovel. When he could stand this no longer he went to being a cook, then he went back to the pick and shovel, and finally became a peddler of fish, traveling thru a number of little towns in Massachusetts.

In the last of his days, before he went to jail, he cut a little ice, he shoveled coal for an electric house, he did a little ditch digging until the snow came; then he cleaned the snow from the streets; then he dug a ditch for a water main; then he dug some clams; and then he got arrested.

So far I have told this man's external life. It is much like other lives, you see, "the short and simply annals of the poor." But man consists of two parts, body and soul, and the soul of the poor is less simple than it used to be.

Nowadays there are printing presses, and even men who work thirteen and fifteen hours a day in bake-shops and restaurant kitchens find a few minutes' leisure in which to think and to read the great works of all the ages.

I wish I could give you the full list of what Vanzetti read. It would amaze you. If you are the average tired business man it might shock you a little, because the names would be foreign

sounding and strange: De Amicis and St. Augustine and Dante and Kropotkin and Gorki and Labriola and Renan, Hugo, Tolstoy, Zola and Carducci. After giving this list Vanzetti explains:

"Do not believe me, my dear reader, a prodigy of science; that would be a mistake. My fundamental instruction was too incomplete, my mental powers insufficient, to assimilate all this vast material."

"Then it must be remembered that I studied while doing hard work all day, and without any congenial accommodations. Ah, how many nights I set over some volume by the flickering gas jet, far into the morning hours. Barely had I laid my head to the pillow when the whistle sounded, and back I went to the factory or to the stone pits."

In the beginning Vanzetti had been a devout catholic. "He had even got into a fist fight with one of his fellow-workers who had ridiculed the catholic faith. But little by little, under the pressure of his sufferings, the idea had dawned upon him to work for human brotherhood here and now."

He already had this idea when he came to America, and his experience in the "rich club" and in the famous Bohemian restaurant did not change him. He became a teacher of human brotherhood here and now.

It happened that the department of justice agents seized an Italian radical by the name of Salsedo and held him incommunicado for five weeks in an office building in New York City, torturing him to try to make him confess, the outcome being that the man jumped from a 14-story window.

Vanzetti, not being thoroughly Americanized, thought there was something wrong about this, and at Christmas time, 1919, when he was cutting the ice and digging the ditches and shoveling the snow and digging the clams, he was also working to organize a protest meeting among the Italians of the neighboring towns. So the department of justice arrested him, with a friend named Sacco, accusing them of being dangerous "reds." They were held some time on this charge, and apparently no evidence was available; but there was another crime lying handy. A year or so previously four or five automobile bandits had held up a paymaster and shot and robbed him. So it was decided to hang Sacco and Vanzetti upon this charge.

I have been studying this case for the last two years, and it has never been my fortune to encounter a more obvious frame-up. Not merely did some 40 witnesses testify that Vanzetti had been selling them fish all that day when the robbery took place and at a distance far from the scene of the murder, but nearly all the witnesses who identified Vanzetti as one of the automobile bandits have since confessed to perjury.

Nevertheless, this Italian idealist has been under sentence of death for five years, and with unflinching patience and sweetness of soul he has done his eight hours' work every day in jail and continued to read the world's great literature in his spare hours.

Now he has written the story of his life, and having studied it carefully I am ready to give my testimony as an expert in social idealism that there is a thousand times more likelihood that I committed that payroll murder than that Vanzetti did.

But, alas, this kind of expert testimony is not accepted in American courts! So all that I can do is to recommend to you "The Story of a Proletarian Life."

The story of Vanzetti's life referred to by Sinclair will be run in THE DAILY WORKER at an early date in several installments.

Young Teddy May Run for Governor

NEW YORK, May 31.—The idea of Theodore Roosevelt running for governor of New York state in case Al Smith decides not to run next election is being scouted by democratic politicians.

Young Roosevelt's chief qualification for the job seems to be the fact that his father was governor of New York. He has the same military title, colonel, that his father had and filled a post as assistant secretary of the navy, the same job his father once had. His only other qualification is that he hunted big horn sheep in Asia.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write